THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,389—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	....	....
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or £33, 0s. 0d.	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Steamer	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Paris	9230	...	...	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	8529	...	13 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7090	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	8529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7090	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	739
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Medicagirls, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs. 20th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri. 21st July	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIR (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 20th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura, 1956 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 19th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrain and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

A Steamer sailing on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dunneckr	5990	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a	Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th July,
b	Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	26th "

Taking passengers and cargo for ZAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

54, Medow Street, Bombay 20 June, 1911.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Honakong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama.
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge,

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan,

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted,

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

QUALITY AND VALUE.

JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE
SHEFFIELD PLATE.

SPORTS.

We invite inspection of our comprehensive stock of TROPHIES suitable for all forms of sport,

MEDALS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET COUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... " 8,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram,

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that at the usual ages, for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 5/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., AND NEW STORES SUCH AS IRON HOOP, STEEL DOUBLE SHEAR FLAT AND STEEL WIRE ROUND, ETC., FROM SURPLUS STOCK.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th AUGUST, 1911 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, Engineer's premises, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 14th July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR-RESTAURANT-CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1st NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) . Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

GOODS TRAFFIC to Delhi for the Durbar.

Special arrangements will be made for the quick despatch of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICE of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, required for employment in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.
(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

P. HOLLAND-PRYOR, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 13th July 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" NOVELTY THEATRE

MANAGEMENT:—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
COMMENCING SATURDAY, July 22nd at 9-45 P. M.
Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present
THE FOLLIES
FROM
THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON,
by arrangement with
H. G. PELISSIER
in their Celebrated Entertainment, comprising
VAUDEVILLES BURLESQUES
AND
PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
NIGHTLY Change of Programme NIGHTLY.
from THE FOLLIES Extensive Repertoire.

Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER
STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME,
THE
NAVAL REVIEW
AT
SPITHEAD.
BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES,
THE
DOGS OF WAR AT PEACE.
DREADNOUGHTS, CRUISERS, BATTLESHIPS, TORPEDO BOATS SUBMARINES.
THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLED.

THE DRIVE THROUGH LONDON,
A GRAND PAGEANT,
THE KING AND QUEEN IN LONDON'S STREET.
TROOPS OF ALL NATIONS.
THE INDIAN PRINCES,
THE COLONIAL PREMIERS,
THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.
LONDONERS GREETING THE KING.

FOOLSHEAD,
THE WOULD-BE WAITER
FAITHLESS.
M. PRINCE IN A RATTLING LAUGH.
and
a Special Programme of Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT
and every night during the week.
THE CORONATION FILM
will be shown as an
EXTRA ATTRACTION
AFTER
EACH SHOW.

Many were unable to see this last week owing to the Crush. They may now see it every evening after our ordinary Programme.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO
PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS
OF
PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. L'ate free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 406 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the consignor the balance of the consignment of Hosiery, consisting of—
20 dozen bathing combinations.
50 „ under wear (combinations.)
45 „ coloured drawers.
4 „ lady's blouse pieces, assorted colour.
6 pieces cotton coating 26" by 44 to 46 yds.

On account of the concerned—
1 crate: 40 dozen white plates, 10" to 10 1-2".
1 crate; 50 „ rich printed pattern, flat shape plates, 7", 8", 9" and 10".
10 dozen gold border and flower brand jugs.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—One second-hand square piano; one gramophone with 60 records; gas chandeliers; one lot Vicker's ink, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
Sale of Gunmetal, Silver and Nickel Silver Watches.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadow Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order a Banking Co. and on account of the concerned.—
A lot of watches, by well known makers, regular in the market.
24 silver crystal lever rex watches, size 19
24 „ „ „ „ 16
12 gunmetal rex watches.
12 „ „ „ flat shape.
6 silver full jewel Precision watches, size 17
6 „ „ „ „ „ 19
6 nickel „ „ „ „ 19
3 silver coronograph recorder brand.
3 nickel „ suplit second (double second-hands).
A lot of "Ideal Brand," gunmetal, silver, nickel, and other watches.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Carriages, new and second-hand and Coach Factory Appliances, etc. and the good-will of the Factory.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nicolas Rozario Freitas and Calisto Manuel Jose Freitas, the joint Receivers, appointed in Suit No. 223 of 1911, (Nicolas Rozario Freitas vs. Ignez Matildes Lobo and others.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 254 Grant Road, opposite the Grant Road Burial Ground, the following carriages:—
2 new well built rubber-tyred victorias.
2 new rubber-tyred palanquin office shigrams.
1 new glass-fronted rubber-tyred miniature brougham, double seated.
1 new glass-fronted brougham, incomplete.
1 old brougham, incomplete.
1 new shigram, body only.
1 new victoria, body only.
Also factory appliances such as anvils, bellows, hammers, springs, iron, wood, etc., etc.
The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Chawpati House," Chawpati, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich ornaments, oil painting and engravings, new pattern cabinets, rich carpets, writing tables, revolving and reclining chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, tespoys, chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, &c; &c.,
The property of Mrs. Mungavin and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1911.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
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A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
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More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.
Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of its Balance."
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
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B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
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THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
IN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1[illegible] per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per Line.
Second Insertion	„ 0-3 do.
Third Insertion	„ 0-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 0-3 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 0-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 0-6 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted [illegible] any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
205 bars Silver..	3,75,000	London	Yokohama Bank
127 do do	2,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
158 do do	3,00,000	do	International Bank
82 do do	1,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
167 do do	3,00,000	do	Comptoir
81 do do	1,50,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 14th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	22	26,475
B B and C I Railway ...	23	26,722

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 14 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at our quotations. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and private bills still continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady'

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d, to 1-16
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.Nov.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the Settlement, and has declined 1-16 during the day closing as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	1 0
Settlement	... "	96	0 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 24 3-8 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 24 1-2. New York was unchanged at 52 7-8. The local market has remained quiet but steady at our quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	62	1 0
" 1st Settlement ...		"	62	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Owing to the continued absence of rain in many of the cotton districts, our market opened firm with a rising tendency, good Broach being quoted Rs. 320. By noon the rate had advanced to Rs. 322 1-2 owing to sellers holding back. In other descriptions there has been nothing doing, the rise in prices stopping business. New crop Bengals are said to be offering in Karachi at a considerable discount on Bombay rates. At the close the market is firm as under, though many quotations are quite nominal.

Ready cotton is quiet with little doing. Exporters are more or less looking on, and mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 322-23	March.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 320	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	...	" 312	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...		" 293	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		" 288	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 305	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 295	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 287	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 267-68	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·19	7·24	6·87	6·79
+06	+05	+04	+05
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar-April**
6·73	6·73	6·73	6·75	6·76
+01	+05	+01	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :— The market is firm with a better enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12 5	0 B. T.
September	"	13 3	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :— The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	"	7 14	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 15	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :— The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52	0 0
Yellow Hingnaghat ...	"	53	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	0 0

CASTORSEED :— Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	4 0

COTTONSEED :— Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	21	8 0

POPPYSEED :— Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	1 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :— Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Small ...	"	40	8 0

WHEAT :— The market is steady. We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4 11	0 R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5 3	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,715
Bank of Baroda	66
Bank of Burma	137
Bank of India	68 1-2
Credit Bank	10
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Central India Mining	1770
David	390
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,610
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Standard	965
Swadeshi	1095

MISCELLANEOUS.

All India United Insurance Coy.	17
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...	136 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...	171 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3 4
Treacher and Co.	525

RAILWAY.

A big lot of Tapti Valley Shares is reported to have changed hands at 500 C.D. and Central Provinces Ry. Shares at Rs. 30 1-4 X. D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton			1,612 bales
Wheat			10,136 cwts.
Linseed			4,299 "
Rapeseed			3,554 "
Gingellyseed			552 "
Poppyseed			1,280 "
Groundnuts...			588 "
Castorseed			1,517 "
Rice			45,460 "
Myrabollams			37 "
Cottonseed			6,388 "
Mowraseed			10,497 "
Gram			841 "
Jowar			260 "
Maize			279 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th July 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 8. Rs.	July 15. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,17,03,926	1,16,53,867
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,06,91,192	10,99,06,342
Post Bills ...	20,527	21,447
Sundries ...	27,33,480	22,01,334
	14,58,14,125	14,43,82,990
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,58,49,375	1,60,71,803
Other authorised Securities	2,53,794	1,29,876
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,38,03,650	1,37,71,529
Loans do. do. ...	5,73,83,290	4,49,63,876
Bills discounted and purchased ...	99,74,173	96,26,428
Dead Stock ...	2,46,412	2,46,412
Stamps ...	5,276	5,161
Bullion ...	14,05,582	13,56,944
Balances with other Banks.	12,54,162	13,17,068
Sundries...	4,95,454	3,50,413
Cash ...	5,51,39,585	5,65,43,980
	14,58,14,125	14,43,82,990

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th July, 1911, as compared, with the statement of 4th July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 4. Rs. a. p.	July 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,93,83,264 5 1	2,17,75,518 0 3
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,07,70,533 7 2	15,84,56,647 6 1
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,19,442 8 11	7,89,372 8 8
Sundries ...	17,32,936 4 9	12,26,362 9 1
	22,06,05,286 9 11	22,01,47,800 8 1
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised investments ...	2,24,70,780 0 0	2,15,10,615 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	60,70,684 0 0	58,91,574 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,07,53,421 0 3	4,11,53,546 12 4
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,86,21,593 13 10	3,88,41,292 9 6
Balances with other Banks ...	2,52,83,508 12 7	2,53,87,879 12 2
Bullion ...	85,93,431 8 9	34,36,778 13 10
Dead Stock...	21,85,175 8 1	21,93,245 4 9
Stamps ...	13,235 2 4	13,131 11 1
Sundries ...	6,71,003 9 4	6,56,496 9 1
	13,96,62,135 7 2	13,85,83,760 8 9
Cash, &c., at ... Head Office...	8,09,43,151 2 9	8,15,65,239 15 4
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,06,05,286 9 11	22,01,47,800 8 1

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 26,58,625	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	1,90,371	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	23,13,685	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,80,070	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	16,38,575	Decrease.
Loans...	4,00,125	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	2,19,697	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	1,04,371	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	2,49,840	Do.
Cash at Branches ...	3,72,249	Do.

Percentage 44-75.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
July 1911. Bengal ...	39,90,000	44,05,700	4,15,700	.....
June 1911. Bombay ...	Nil.	5,400	5,400	.....
Total ...	39,90,000	44,11,100	4,21,100	.....

Four Sales of Bengal Opium and three months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of July 1911. Bengal.....	23640000	27740475	4100475	.....
To end of June 1911. Bombay ...	Nil	37100	37100	.....
Total ...	23640000	27777575	4137575	.....

CALCUTTA JUTE AND MONEY MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

In the jute market to-day, pucca bales were fairly steady, but not a great deal of business was done. No transactions of interest took place in the gunny market, while in the share market business done was of unimportant character.

The money market was quiet with an easier tendency.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 18th July.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this Tuesday evening, the 18th instant from 6 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th July.

566. Musketry Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday the 23rd and Wednesday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

567. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 19th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday, the 20th from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

568. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Coy for Rifle Club matches on Wednesday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The French submarine "Argonaute," which recently made a new record for remaining under water for the longest time, grounded on the 18th June at a depth of fully 60 ft. below the surface, while taking part in the torpedo manœuvres at Vigneites. The accident happened through the misinterpretation of an order by one of the crew. Thanks, however, to the "sangfroid" of the Commander and his men, the "Argonaute" was able to regain the surface uninjured, with the crew all safe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LATIMER—July 13, at Nathia Gali, N.-W. F. P., the wife of C. Latimer, I.C.S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction : "The Naval Review at Spithead."

Maxim : "Success and fortune are invariably due to industry, perseverance and wise forethought."—James Platt, F. S. S.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 8 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, L. Marques, South Africa and Seychelles per extra s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon tomorrow.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during June, are as follows :—Cruelty cases fined by the Magistrates, 404 ; overloading, 11 ; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Hospital with fine, 188.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March ...	Myrella la Jolie ... Berniaux
Overture ...	Lestocq ... Auber
Valse ...	Gold and Silver ... Lehar
Selection ...	Melodies from Gounod's Operas Godfrey
Cornet Solo...	The Star of England ... Farrell
Selection ...	Peggy ... Stuart
Two-Step ...	Catch me ... Joyce

THE HUMAN EYE.—We have received a copy of a pocket manual which is an enlarged edition of the "Human Eye and its scientific correction," issued by Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor, the well-known eye specialist of 7 Hornby Road, Bombay. It contains valuable hints on the preservation of eyesight and describes the various diseases of the eye. The author, Mr. Phiroze Dastoor, has acquired a wide and varied experience during his long practice extending over a period of twenty-two years. He has received innumerable testimonials from Native Princes, and distinguished gentlemen among whom are H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda (by special appointment), H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice Beaman, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., Col. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Col. Peters, M. B., I.M.S., and other eminent citizens of Bombay. We can recommend our readers to get a copy of the booklet which is given free and see for themselves what interesting information it contains on a subject on which many of us are apt to be careless.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES) CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. David Thompson, the Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from January 1 to June 30, 1911 :—The trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Rs. 200; P. Q. R., (for clothes and a treat) and the "Hathwa Raj" for 1911-1912, each Rs. 100; Nawab Khan Bahadur C. Dhanjibhoy, and Vacuum Oil Company, each Rs. 25 ; the Standard Oil Co., of New York, Rs 15; H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, Hon'ble Mr. Richard A. Lamb, Sir Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata, Mr. E. A. Goll and Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Langdana (in commemoration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday), each Rs. 10; R.U.H., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, the Bombay Gas Co., W.W.P., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, E.F.N., Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. K. S. Powvalla, Mr. Rustam S. Powvalla, H.E.E.P., B.H.H., C.R.H., J.E.B.H., F.L.S., E.R.H.J., Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, A.L.D., Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Mr. A. G. Dorey, G.R.L., Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji, Messrs. V. Bros., J. L. A., Mr. A. J. Billimoria, H. G. W. M., A. S. and Co., Mr. S. B. Broacha, Mr. U. H. Brady, C. N. M., S. H. J. T. S., H. S. D., Mr. J. H. Dunkirley, J. F. B., F. R. W., E. P., W.P, Mr. W. H. Crowder, C.E.M., C.B.B., Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. C. Brown, G. and Co., Ltd., J.A.J., Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckjee, E.D. H.A.A., Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., Mr. Edward Comber, H.B., Mr. A. O. Baurle, Mr. F. H. Sinken, E., Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. E. B. Ouseley, B.E.A.E., Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., Hormusji Edalji Cama Charity, S. and Co. Ltd., J. S., H B., Mr. J. H. Metaxa, Mr. G. F. Guy, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, N. N. W., Mr. A. Hill, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., Mr. N. G. Hunt, Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., G.J.L., T.S.G., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Ltd., R. T., Mr. H. F. Weston, Mr. M. H. Muckba, R.P.S., B. and Co., and Messrs. Adarjee Muncherji Dalal and Co. each Rs. 5, and many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

ABKARI CONTRACTS.

KHAN BAHADUR Hormusjee Manekjee Bhimdiwalla and Co. have secured jointly with Rai Bahadur Ram Gopal Abkari contracts for three years for the cities and cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolaram for the sum of Rs. 6,50,000. Similarly contracts for two years for Aurungabad and attached jagirs for the sum of five lakhs. It has also been arranged to grant to the same company the right of supplying liquor in these districts for five years after the expirations of these contracts, when the Madras system will have been introduced.

THE FOLLIES.

If Mr. Henry Dallas's "Follies" whom we shall see for the first time in Bombay on Saturday next, keep up the reputation they have already made in Calcutta and the Far East justified in having chosen such an interesting company to undertake an Eastern tour. Mr. Dallas has found public appreciation in the East of Mr. Pelissiers potted burlesques so marked, that after completing his Indian programme, it is his intention to proceed to South Africa with The Follies Company. Subsequently he contemplates touring South America.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARWARI'S PREMEDITATED FRAUD.

Judge's Severe Criticism.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Marwari firm of Canji Gulabchand and Company against Prote Shivnarayan Sadasukhdass and others' to recover Rs. 8,326 with interest and costs.

The case has been reported.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola and Mr. J. H. Vakeel, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. B. J. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the first two defendants; the rest did not appear.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said the case made out by the plaintiffs in their plaint was an exceedingly simple one. They said that on the 30th July 1907, they lent and advanced to the defendants Rs. 8,500 which the defendants, by their promissory note of that date, promised to repay on demand with interest at 2 per cent per mensem ; that since the date of the promissory note, the defendants had made three payments aggregating to the sum of Rs. 3,500 ; and that there was due to the plaintiffs by the defendants a sum of Rs. 8,326 with interest on the unpaid balance of Rs. 5,000 from 18th July 1907, until judgment. The first two defendants were brokers and dealers in Government Paper and silver and had been for many years carrying on a very extensive business in Bombay. They had in their joint written statement, traversed the allegations in the plaint and set out the history of this transaction which, according to them, was quite a different one and was much more complicated than the simple statements in the plaint. Their case was that their firm had incurred obligations which they had to meet on the due date of July 'vaida' for Government Paper : that they were in need of about Rs. 10,000; that the first defendant Shivnarayan asked the sixth defendant Hurriram, who appeared to have been his friend to arrange for a loan for them of that amount, that Hurriram on the due date told Shivnarayan that he had arranged for a loan with certain Marwaris, whose names were stated to be Kheta and Bhaichand. Hurriram explained that it was usual for these Marwaris to obtain a 'savai' note but that on repayment, credit would also be given at 'savai' rates and that the Marwaris had stipulated to deduct in advance 8 months' interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem. Shivnarayan agreed to those terms and on the due date, after the Government Paper 'vaida' was put through and the settlement chittis had been exchanged, at about 1 or 2 p. m., on that day, he went with Hurriram to get the moneys that were promised to be advanced to him. The first defendant said that on his way he saw Narandas Chogmul, who was a friend of his and asked him to accompany him and Hurriram ; that they three went to the house of Hurriram where he found two Marwaris, one of whom he identified as the plaintiff Bhana Ragha. That these two Marwaris produced two ready written promissory notes, one for Rs. 8,500 and one for Rs. 4,000 and asked him to sign those notes ; they were written in characters which he could not read except the numericals; that he signed those promissory notes in the name of his firm and that thereafter Hurriram proceeded to sign the same and when he asked Hurriram why he was signing, he was told that the Marwaris knew him and would not make, the advance to Shivnarayan's firm without his signature and that he was signing merely as a surety. After the two notes were signed, the defendant Shivnarayan alleged that the Marwaris only produced Rs. 4,200 instead of Rs. 8,400, which they ought to have given him there, the real loan being for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,600 having been agreed to be deducted for eight months' interest. The balance, he alleged they promised to pay in the evening. Having no suspicion of bad faith at that time, he said he accepted the Rs. 4,200 and went in the evening for the balance. He was then told that the balance had been paid to Hurriram and when he protested he was told to come on the following morning. Next morning he went to the plaintiffs' shop and on this occasion Hurriram admitted that he had received Rs. 4,200 and had appropriated the same to his own use as he himself was in need of money. Shivnarayan said he proceeded to make a complaint, and there was a serious altercation between the parties, when eventually Hurriram suggested that, as he had taken half the sum, he would be responsible to the Marwaris for the half and that Shivnarayan's firm should be responsible for half the loan only. To this Shivnarayan had no objection, and relying on this arrangement, he said he did not do anything further, but having regard to what had taken place, he was anxious to repay his portion of the loan as quickly as possible and be relieved from the hands of the plaintiffs. Accordingly, he made a payment of Rs. 2,000 in November 1907, Rs. 800 in March 1908, Rs. 800 in August 1908, Rs. 300 in October 1908, and Rs. 500 in July 1909. He said when he made those payments, he was allowed to make credit endorsement on the notes on 'savai' bases. The defendants, therefore, contended that they were liable to pay only Rs. 600 with interest on unpaid balances.

On the main questions in the suit, Bhana Ragha was the only witness examined by the plaintiffs and he said that the whole story told by Shivnarayan was false and invented for the purpose of defeating the plaintiffs' claim and that it was simple straightforward transaction. His Lordship held that in a case like this, the onus of establishing this defence lay on the first two defendants and in this particular case, that onus lay most heavily on them. Mr. Bahadurji, for the defendants, said his Lordship, had accepted the onus and called Shivnarayan to prove his story. Shivnarayan was for many hours in the witness-box and was subjected to a long, searching and very capable cross-examination. He appeared to have been throughout his career as a broker and merchant for over 20 years in Bombay, a man of honourable instincts and two of the witnesses, who came to give evidence on certain points incidentally deposed to facts which went to show that the man had been straight in all his dealings. Those two witnesses were the premier financiers and brokers of Bombay, Mr. Shapurji Broacha and Mr. Dadabhai Dalal. His Lordship merely mentioned the high estimate of Shivnarayan because long before he heard those witnesses, Shivnarayan had produced on his Lordship's mind a most favourable impression by his straightforward answers to every question put to him and the candour which distinguished his conduct the whole time he was in the witness-box. He succeeded in carrying the conviction to his Lordship's mind that all that he was uttering was truthful and that the incidents he deposed to did take place. As against him, his Lordship had the evidence of Bhana Ragha, evidence bristling with many grave and palpable falsehoods, falsehoods that could be easily detected. If his Lordship had to decide this case on the bare testimony of Shivnarayan against Bhana Ragha, he should have no hesitation in accepting the story told by Shivnarayan and rejecting the story of Bhana, in spite of the fact that Bhana held an instrument in writing signed by Shivnarayan. But fortunately, in this case, he was not dependent on the mere testimony of these two men. There were numerous circumstances and incidents in the case which left no doubt in his Lordship's mind that the plaintiffs in this case deliberately and designedly perpetrated a premeditated fraud against this old man and they did so with the active assistance of his supposed friend Hurriram, the sixth defendant.

His Lordship then discussed those incidents, in course of which he remarked that in fact the plaintiffs cash had admittedly a large number of pages added to it at the end of the book and that he had no hesitation in saying that the books of the plaintiffs were thoroughly unreliable and that the entries made therein were false and fabricated entries made for the purposes of defrauding the first two defendants. On a very careful consideration of the whole case, his Lordship had come to very clear conclusions. His Lordship found that the sixth defendant being at the mercy of the plaintiffs, played into their hands and actively assisted the plaintiffs in the perpetration of a premeditated fraud. The two notes were signed on the 31st July 1907, at Hurriram's place simultaneously and that on that occasion only Rs. 4,200 were advanced.

His Lordship accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 600 and interest on unpaid balance, as admitted by the two defendants and ordered the plaintiffs to pay all costs of these defendants of this suit.

At Saltburn-by-the-Sea on July 1st an Italian named Bordino drove a motor-car a mile in 31 seconds—a world's record.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Bombay Cotton Mills Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Mills in respect of his claim for Rs. 2,00,000.

Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in September 1908, he advanced various sums to the defendant Company aggregating to two lakhs of rupees in fixed deposit account for one year, and there were still due with interest Rs. 2,16,969. He had also lent and advanced sums in current account which were paid off, but Rs. 579 were due thereon for interest. The plaintiff had another account with the defendants, called the cash credit account, on the security of the net sale proceeds of the bales of cotton and cloth. Those advances were paid off but there were in the plaintiff's hands Rs. 93,139 out of the sale proceeds of those bales and 125 bales of cotton and he claimed to apply those to the sum he now claimed. He, therefore, prayed for a decree for the balance, namely, Rs. 1,23,769 with interest and costs and for a declaration that he was entitled to a set off of the amount in his hands and the bales.

The defendants, in their written statement, admitted that Rs. 2,00,000 were advanced in fixed deposit, but they denied that Rs. 2,16,969 were due to the plaintiff. They said that Rs. 2,00,000 must be deemed to be paid off on the 27th May 1909, under the following circumstances ; besides these sums, a further sum of two lakhs purported to be advanced by the plaintiff in fixed deposit account for two months and which was afterwards renewed for three months and paid in May 1909. The defendants contended that that purporting advance was a mere transfer or 'havala' entry and the Company received no consideration whatever. It was caused to be made by Dwarkadass Dharamsey in collusion with the plaintiff and without the defendants' knowledge. The two lakhs were then paid to the plaintiff by Dwarkadass and the defendants submitted that that payment should be appropriated for the monies now due to the plaintiff. They also contended that Dwarkadass had no power to enter into the transactions of the cash credit account and they counter-claimed Rs. 93,139 and the 125 bales of cotton.

The case is proceeding.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Unborn Children as Litigants.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Lalji Nensey Ludha against Keshavji Punja and others, to recover Rs. 6,800 on an adjusted account being the debt due to his joint family.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering an oral judgment, said that the defendant had raised a preliminary objection that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit alone and must join his minor children as admitted-ly members of a joint Hindu family. The plaintiff had described himself in his plaint as a manager of this joint Hindu family and the first question to be answered was whether a manager could sue alone for a debt due to the family or whether he must join all other members of the family.

His Lordship observed that the decision of Indian Courts on this subject were numerous and conflicting. The decisions, particularly the recent decisions of our Courts, were likewise difficult to reconcile, but there could be no doubt that the practise here had always been to insist upon a member of a joint Hindu family claiming in the character of a manager to join all other members of the family in a suit. The practise was mentioned by Mr. Justice Scott (now Sir Basil Scott C. J.) in a decision reported in 30 Bombay Law Reports, 477, and was referred to and made part of their ground in their judgment in another suit by Justices Russell and Knight. There were decisions of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who was an admittedly high authority on Hindu Law, which appeared to favour the view that any member of a joint Hindu family, claiming to act in the capacity of a manager, might bring a suit in that capacity without joining other members of the family, but the conflict of opinion in the various High Courts of India had been entirely cleared up and laid finally to rest by a decision of the Privy Council in the recent case of Kalidass, and his Lordship thought it safe for him in adopting that decision which laid down that all members of the family must be joined in the suit.

The next question to be considered was whether the like principle applied where the members of a joint Hindu family, whom the defendants asked to be made co-plaintiffs, were not in existence at the date of the suit. When this proposition was first stated to his Lordship, he was in some doubt whether it was meant seriously, but it appeared to rest on the authority of a Division Bench of this Court in the Bombay Law Reporter, 1126, where it was laid down that not only all the members of a joint Hindu family alive, when the plaint was instituted, were necessary parties to the suit, but also as many as might hereafter be born during the pendency of a suit. It was not clear, from their Lordships' judgment, how far they meant to carry this principle or whether they intended to confine the need of adding unborn parties within the period between the filing of the suit and its decision in the first Court, or whether it was to continue until the litigation finally terminated in this Court or in the Privy Council.

Although his Lordship was bound by the decision of that Division Bench of this Court, yet with very great deference to the learned Judges responsible for it, his Lordship said he was quite unable to agree with them.

After giving his reasons for disagreeing with that decision, his Lordship said it was unprofitable now to go further into a discussion of the authorities so relevant and well established. The result was, though his Lordship came to it with the utmost reluctance, that following the decision of Justice Russell and Knight he must hold that the minor children, who were not born when the suit was filed, were necessary parties to the filing of it and consequently following Kalidass' case, since they were admittedly out of time before they were born, they and their unfortunate parent must fail in this litigation.

The suit was, accordingly, dismissed with costs.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, was called on the suit brought by Madhowji Gooldas Pasta against Gordhandas G. Tejpal, in connection with a mortgage for Rs. 33,425 for decree absolute.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the defendant.

Mr. Wadia applied for an adjournment; Mr. Jinnah opposed the application and his Lordship refused to grant it.

After hearing the facts, his Lordship made the decree for Rs. 33,425 absolute and ordered the sale of the property mortgaged; costs were ordered to be added to the mortgage debt.

POLICE COURTS.

RIOTERS FAIL TO GIVE SURETY.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Gulbaj Tenbaj and four other Mahomedans were charged with failing to furnish surety for Rs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain F E Harvey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hosienee 993 tons, Captain F de Lorne, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 15th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Harlinge ...Comdr ....Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook . B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 17.

Ariel...2209 Hyde...Antwerp ..24-4 ...T Morrison & Co
Arcadia.....3573 Barcham.....Shanghai...2-3..... P & O Co
Brazilania.....2438 Snowden...W & A Graham & Co
Bassano .....126? Boxhall .....J Finlay & Co
Chisapeake.....2886 Read .....Standard Oil Co
Fakhri.....2555 Baldvin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Kola .....Morrison .....M M & Co
Lawoe ....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Lhasa .....900 McMiarmid .....M M & Co
Othello.....3327 Maclaren .....J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan .....2563 Born .....Shah S N Co
Steenberger.....2455 Jange ...W & A Graham & Co
Swazi.....3174 Abbey.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bossano	2763	Boxhall	Karachi	26-7	J F & Co
B Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	Duakirk	31-7	J F & Co
O&R City of Glasgow	4119	Findlay	Karachi	19-7	K N & Co
D E Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	Antwerp	24-7	W & A Graham & Co
F Kanzler	1652	Shutt	Zanzibar	19-7	A Strandes & Co
K Khosru	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	20-17	Bot P S N Co
N Crosby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	3353	Kelso	L'pool	23-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberian	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	29-7	Bo S N Co
4 Cloutsham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	19-7	W & A Graham & Co
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A Graham & Co
9 Surada	3400	Alton	Calcutta	19-7	M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4783	Powell	China	19-7	P & O Co.
12 & 13 Egypt	4207	Ashbury	London	23-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	750	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-7	M M & Co
15 Madura	1273	Pratt	Basreh	M M & Co	
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Genoa	18-7	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

Offside N

Ujina	3426	Hill	Galle		M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahi			Bo S N Co

B I DOCK

Kasara	505	Elton			M M & Co

H W V D

Kola	510	Morrison	Basreh	20-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel	Commander	From
17	Ceylon Maru	Tazawa	Kobe &c

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Lawada	Harvey	Calcutta &c
	Hosenee	DeLorne	Aden
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
„ Wartenfels, for Hamburg.
„ Bassano, for Hull &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
13	Imkenturm	Antwerp
12	Merton Hall	Coast
15	Sirdhana	Bangcon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the 15th and is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—355 bales wool, B. Hurbham ; 155 bales wool, D Koondanmall ; 130 bales wool, M Balia ; 48 bales wool, M Jetha ; 35 bales wool, M Vassonji ; 13 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 80 bales wool, D Nagji ; 22 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 13 bales wool, S Gumbhirchand ; 177 cwts condiments and currey powder, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 48 tons oil cakes, The Mofussil Co ; 52 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 9 cwts barley, R J Denner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypts—355 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 4.000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co : 3,000 cwts castorseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—55 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,200 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Leslie s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 33 bales cotton, D Nagji and Co.

Ariel s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steenberger s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 1,500 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause ; 4,020 cwts mowrassed, K Kessowji and Co ; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 2,520 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,500 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros ; 228 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Steenberger s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis 18 cwts bristles, E Wolf.

FOR GENOA.

Siberian s—2,000 cwts mowrassed, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—25 cwts cooplats, D Sassoon and Co ; 204 boxes British dollars, The Chartered Bank of India A and China, 142 boxes British dollars, The Hongkong Bank 6 1-2 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias ; 30 chests opium, B D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 78 chest opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 3 chests opium, M Gajanand ; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, A E J Abraham 44 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

The largest customs frauds yet discovered in New York have not been reported by the Secret Service. German manufacturers are alleged to have swindled the Customs to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds. The frauds have been going on for years.

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Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat to, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy !	Jack Pleasants
Hi ! Hi ! Hi ! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
Ia, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you Miss Clara Beck	
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Josie Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

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CONTENTS :—

Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the " Waltz Dream " Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night ? Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-ol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling	Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now !	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

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SONG FOLIO.
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ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes	
fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray ?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes !	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh ! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular ?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh ? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one ?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh ! the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy ?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up ? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 18th July, 1911.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

RECENT discussion in the Senate of the Bombay University has emphasized afresh the difficulties with which the whole subject of University education in India is encumbered. Whatever the decision on the particular question of the B.A. course may finally be, it is disappointing to see that it is still necessary for Government to intervene in a purely academic matter and to give the University a leading suggestion on the literary training of its undergraduates. Considering that a few years ago, an influential Commission, presided over by the Viceroy himself, laboriously toiled to gain information and to start the Universities on a new and upward course, it was to be hoped that the Universities would now be able to manage their own affairs and at the same time to fulfil the expectations formed of them. But, apparently, further reforms are necessary before the senatorial bodies can command the confidence of Government on the one hand, and of what may be called the patriotic party on the other. Divergent opinions on a special question are not necessarily difficult of reconciliation or may at least offer a ground of compromise, provided they do not represent different standpoints ; and it ought not to be impossible for the opposing sides to approach the main subject of University teaching with an understanding of each other's position. But it is certainly difficult to do so. The difficulty is not peculiar to India. It is permanently present in the discussion of political measures at home, and it is still hampering the settlement of the question of primary education in England. It is not surprising, therefore, that what looks like a fundamental difference of opinion should show itself in this country upon a subject so interesting to the educated classes as that of the training of University students. Until, however, it is settled that the divergence is hopeless, all who desire to promote higher education in India will continue to endeavour to find and to establish a common point of view.

That will not be easy. In other countries, the Universities have combined the functions, both of schools of learning and of seminaries for the professions. The exercise of the one function so far from weakening, has helped to strengthen the other. That is notably the case in Germany, where the standards of professional accomplishment and of scholastic learning are simultaneously higher than in any other country in Europe. But here in India, where professional education is necessarily European and Western, there is unfortunately no room within the colleges for the encouragement of indigenous learning and little even for scientific study. The consequence is not only that learning is neglected, but that the level of professional attainment also is kept down, and while the Indian Universities remain as they are at present, seminaries of instruction and the gateways of the professions, it will be a difficult task to improve the quality even of the technical teaching. That, of course, is not a reflection upon the teachers, who have to make use of such opportunities as present themselves, and who cannot do more. But, since the Government sorrowfully concedes the necessity of making English the compulsory basis of all literary teaching within the University, it is obvious that the professors and teachers who come in actual contact with this condition of their work, must feel still more depressed in the contemplation of this limitation. But how is it to be got rid of ? No one has suggested how ; and the most ardent educationalists seem to be helpless in devising a remedy. There is no other way of conveying instruction in Western science than by the medium of a Western language, and for India that language is English, even the rudiments of physical science have to be taught in English and advanced technical education is impossible without it. When it comes, therefore, to making English the chief subject for a literary course at the University, it is not unnatural for the educated and the professional classes to ask that English history and English philosophy and political economy should be taught as supplementary subjects. And yet the Government's warning of the possible evils of such a course has been unhappily justified already. The harm of spending time and energy in acquiring a smattering of knowledge is plain enough even when it results in nothing worse than sciolism and affectation ; but where not only the mental, but the moral stability of the student is affected by the nature of his studies, the evil becomes grave enough to be considered a danger to the community. English culture is not only a desirable but a necessary condition of excellence in medicine or law or engineering, but the problem of importing this culture without suggesting vague or false ideals has still to be solved by the Universities of this country.

Some solution must be possible. There was a time when India was quickly receptive of Western science and it should now be forgotten that next to the Greeks the people of India did more for science than any other people of antiquity. The eager desire for knowledge which distinguishes Indian boys and the facility of acquiring information which is often very marked, serve still to remind us of an India which absorbed and improved upon the learning of Babylon and of Greece, and although, at present there seems to be little promise of the assimilation of modern ideas, the difficulty is and can only be due to the faulty relation of teachers and taught. If these relations can be readjusted to the point where the teaching will meet, the legitimate desire for acquaintance with Western science and Western thought, which after all are only Western because the Western nations have added to the world's inheritance of knowledge, then no harm but only good will result and science and wisdom will increase side by side. It is the recognition of this truth that has inspired a movement both, among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, towards the creation of native and of unofficial Universities. It is too soon yet to pronounce upon the prospects of the success of these interesting proposals. But it is significant that the projects have been taken up with enthusiasm by all sections of the Mahomedans as well as by Hindus and Englishmen, and that the movements are contemporary and parallel. Taken merely as the impression of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, the schemes for Universities at Benares and Aligarh deserve the closest attention of the educational authorities ; and regarded besides as endeavours to inspire high ideals and to encourage the love of study among the youth of this country, these proposals claim the sympathy of the whole community. Where the difficulties are so many and so great, every effort to meet the educational needs of the country cannot but call forth [illegible] and if the new Universities are successful in [illegible] and in inspiring the love of knowledge they will have set an example of method which the official Universities and the Government will gladly recognize and follow.

THACKERAY CENTENARY.

TO-DAY is the centenary of Thackeray, an event awaited with some impatience by the literary world and already anticipated in various ways. The most appropriate way of marking such great events is of course by issuing new editions of the honoured author's works, and in the case of Thackeray not one but two fine centenary editions were already commenced to be published last year. These voluminous issues are nearing completion, and both, when complete, will be worthy of the great event and of the famous author. The occasion has not been marked by the issue of a splendid *edition de luxe* such as the last generation took a special delight in. This is perhaps as well, because luxurious editions, with their wealth of margins and illustrations, and their awkward unwieldy bulk have fallen out of favour and fashion with the public, which delights in nothing so much as handy and light volumes. Not that Thackeray is not without the honour of such an edition. There were already two, if not quite three, editions *de luxe* of all his works, and there was no need of adding another which, if published, would doubtless have been taken up though not with any enthusiasm. Books in the splendid but cumbrous form which editions *de luxe* necessarily assume, are meant more or less for show on the shelves, whilst writers like Thackeray are to be read and re-read. For this purpose the new centenary edition which Thackeray's own publishers, Messrs. Smith Elder, are issuing and which his own daughter, Lady Richmond Ritchie, is editing with excellent biographical prefaces can hardly be beaten, though the rival edition printed at the Oxford Press, and edited by Professor Saintsbury, is also very handy and enjoyable. Some years ago, a quite unique honour was paid to Thackeray's great contemporary and kindly rival, Dickens, by the Americans, in bringing out a superb edition of his works regardless of cost. It was meant for people with long, very long, purses and its price was several thousand pounds sterling for a single copy. It was a fine tribute which the millionaires of the New World paid to Dickens' immortal works. But we should have liked a similar compliment to be paid by them to Thackeray's no less immortal writings. Such an edition shows that the millionaires have not only millions but fine literary taste and their taste ought to be sufficiently broad to include Thackeray's writings.

Thackeray centenary celebrations commenced last month with a grand dinner at Charterhouse, the famous school where the novelist was educated. Several more dinners followed at other institutions and clubs with which he was connected in his life time. Several busts and portraits were to have been unveiled, of which the most noteworthy is the marble sculpture in Calcutta. That city is indeed intimately associated with the memory of the great Victorian novelist. Not only was he born and spent his early childhood there, but his father and uncles and several relations passed several years in that city and also died there. With India the Thackeray family was intimately connected for over a century and a half. Thakeray's grandfather arrived in this country very soon after Clive laid the foundations of an empire in India, and from that time till our own day a regular succession of members of the family have done service in this land. Most of them selected Bengal and some the Madras Presidency, but none of them unfortunately chose Bombay as the scene of his labours Thackeray's grandfather as well as father and two uncles went to Bengal. So also did his three aunts, who married Bengal civilians. Three of his uncles joined the civil service at Madras. Of these three, one served at the close of his life for a time in the Bombay Presidency and died here. This is the only record of service in Bombay of any of the numerous Thackerays in India that we know of. St. John Thackeray, one of the brothers of the novelist's father, while in the Madras Civil Service, was sent to Kithor, a small native principality some miles from Belgaum, to subdue a rising there in 1824 and was killed in the attempt along with the nephew of the famous Munro. Not only was Thackeray's father an Anglo-Indian, but his mother too belonged to an Anglo-Indian family, long connected with the services here, the Bechers. She was married in Calcutta, where she gave birth to her famous son on 18 July, 1811, and became a widow in 1815. She married again, and again becoming a widow, she lived with Thackeray in London and survived him exactly a year, dying on the first anniversary of his death on 24 December, 1864. Calcutta thus has great interest in Thackeray's centenary which it is celebrating by, among other things, a fine memorial bust above referred to.

LORD KITCHENER.

THOUGH so often described as a man of iron, Lord Kitchener is known to don the velvet glove when occasion requires nothing more, and in his appointment to the administration of Egypt, we doubt not, he will be as successful as any of his predecessors. Of one thing we are convinced—that his selection for this high office will have a salutary effect on the unrest and disaffection which have been growing unchecked for some time; for his name is one to conjure with on the banks of the Nile. That being so, no better selection could have been made at the present moment. The British policy in Egypt, wrote Sir Eldon Gorst in his last report, "is, as has been repeated *ad nauseam*, not merely to give Egypt the blessings of good administration, but to train the Egyptians to take a gradually increasing share in their own Government." But the Egyptians have so far violently refused to learn the lessons we have sought to teach them. And as was pointed out recently in a discussion of Sir Eldon Gorst's report, every concession that has been made to them has been attributed by them to nothing else than weakness of [illegible] Britain. They cannot and will not understand that His Majesty's Government is content to diminish its authority with any good motive. The Legislative Council and the General Assembly, which were intended to give them a full measure of liberty, have used their powers for the mere purpose of fomenting disloyalty, being the veriest instruments in the hands of the Nationalist agitators against the British occupation. According to Sir Eldon Gorst, these bodies displayed in 1909 and the first half of 1910, a steadily increasing tendency to become instruments of agitation. "Their repeated demands for full constitutional Government in connection with the Budget and the Soudan and the unreasonable hostility and suspicion displayed in the discussion of the Suez Canal Scheme, were in their essence manifestations of Anglophobia, stirred up by the Nationalist party." Sir Eldon Gorst clearly showed that our efforts in the direction of popular government would not do ; that the Egyptians were not yet fitted for any degree of self-government. Out of eleven millions, little over half a million can read and write. Clearly much must be done before the people can be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. The long conferences at the Foreign Office, of which Reuter told us, prior to the announcement of the appointment, had doubtless to do with a modification of British policy, for it is certain Lord Kitchener would not willingly become an agent at the end of a wire, or consent to continue the policy which Sir Eldon Gorst had tried and found to be a failure. Lord Kitchener would be the first to recognise the truth of Sir Eldon's declaration, that "the task of one race, controlling the destinies of another race of entirely different qualities, is one of extreme delicacy and complexity, and cannot unfortunately be solved by copy-book maxims and high-sounding platitudes." Lord Kitchener—as far as possible in his own way—will endeavour to govern Egypt for its own happiness and prosperity. Of that we may be sure.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 2 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

COLONEL BURRARD, R. E., the Surveyor-General, does not now leave Simla until the 20th instant, and will then proceed on tour to Bangalore. He will probably revisit Simla in the autumn.

NEWS received from Kabul shows that the Amir has gone to his summer quarters in Pagman Hills. His proposed tour to Ghazni and Kandahar has apparently been postponed.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam left Shillong by motor at 11 o'clock on Monday morning for a three weeks' tour in Assam, previous to handing over the reins of office to Sir Charles Bayley at Dacca in the middle of next month. The departure was public and a large number of officials and non-officials, with their wives, collected in Government House grounds to bid farewell to Sir Lancelot Hare.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

School Children and Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 4.

YESTERDAY the Commonwealth Budget was expounded and Mr. Frazer, the Acting Treasurer, in announcing that the surplus for 1910-11 was £1,869,823, commented on the financial achievements of the year. He said that during the financial year the Treasurer had been eabled to repay to the Australian notes account £1,114,577. While these results were being obtained it had to be remembered that £1,386,852 had been expended during the year on defence, that penny postage had been established and was operating for two months, and that new works had been undertaken to the extent of £2,438,425, as against the Budget Estimate of £2,324,496. This demonstrated that the Government was desirous that public services, so far as they were controlled by the Commonwealth, should be brought up-to-date. For six months the Government had also been responsible for the control of the Northern Territory, which had placed it under a liability of £273,250 for the period. In addition there had been an expenditure of about £110,000 in taking the census, and about £40,000 for the referenda. The Government had, moreover, during the past 12 months accepted the responsibility of establishing, almost generally in the Commonwealth service, an 8s. per day minimum wage which, when associated with statutory increases to permanent officers and concessions made to other branches of the service, had resulted in a liability of £202,000 for this year. This sum did not include extra payment for temporary work. The initiation of the Commonwealth currency had led to £8,031,217 in Australian notes being accepted by the banks to date. Against this issue there was now held in the Treasury—£3,352,281, or nearly 32 per cent, of the issue. Loans had been effected with the States on the basis of 3 3-4 per cent. for long periods, and 3 per cent. for short periods when placed with States or on fixed deposit with banks. The amounts were :—New South Wales, £2,000,000 ; Victoria, £686,000 ; Western Australia, £650,000 ; Tasmania, £20,000 ; and with banks £1,106,500, making a total of £4,642,500. This arrangement had been of considerable convenience to the States who were desirous of getting accommodation, and absolute safety for the issue was also provided. The question of payment for transferred properties had been seriously approached, and Cabinet had agreed to the proposal which he had submitted. This proposal had been conveyed by the Acting Prime Minister to the Premiers of the several States and including an undertaking on the part of the Commonwealth to accept the valuations set out in Colonel Miller's memorandum, which reached a total of £9,622,549, made up as follows :—

New South Wales	£3,674,648
Victoria	2,330,174
Queensland	1,521,168
South Australia	1,032,722
Western Australia	679,086
Tasmania	384,751
Total	£9,622,549

The Government had determined on this course notwithstanding the fact that there had been paid to the States over and above their constitution at three-fourth the sum of £6,058,000 of surplus revenue. The Government would agree to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum, the date of the commencement of such obligation to be July 1, 1910. It would also be willing to set aside one-half per cent. per annum as a sinking fund. It was proposed that this money should be invested as far as possible in the securities of the several States on a basis proportionate to the amount due to the States, or in any other way directed by the Treasurer which was not inconsistent with the limitation prescribed in the Australian Notes Act. As a condition to the agreement, it was intended that when the Commonwealth Treasurer should accept the surrender or cancellation of any securities of a State in reduction of the amount due to a State the right would be reserved by the Commonwealth to pay into this sinking fund at any time sum any greater than one-half per cent, and the Commonwealth would also reserve the right to pay cash to a State in reduction of the principal amount due. It was proposed that if advantage were not taken of these provisions when the fund reached the amount of principal debt to utilise proportions of the amounts then due to the States for the cancellation of State obligations. This arrangement would, of course, be subject to any alterations which might be made. If the Commonwealth were to assume the control of the public debts of the States Parliament would be asked to approve of these provisions being ratified as early as possible.

MISS ACKERMANN AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The secretary of the metropolitan council of the Australian Labour Federation (Mr. A. McCallum) stated last night that he had addressed the following letter to the Acting Premier (Mr. H. Gregory) :—"I have the honour, by direction from my council, to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Government in granting the organiser of the Liberal League (Miss Jessie Ackermann) permission to address the State school children throughout this State. My council are aware that this permission has been granted under the very thin veil that the aforesaid lady is representing the Victoria League, but our delegates cannot take this seriously, for the reason that the Victoria League is a patriotic organisation formed to foster love to our country. Seeing that Miss Ackermann is an alien, and owes allegiance to a foreign country, and has so far refused to swear fealthy to the British Crown, this council cannot conceive that such a person would be seriously engaged by any organisation who possesses much a laudable objective. My council desire me to say that they are of opinion that this permission has been granted to Miss Ackermann simply to give her prominence as an organiser for the political party which supports the present Government. That her appointment to this position has some connection with her work as organiser to the Liberal League is proven by the fact that in her annual report to the Women's Conference she made special reference to the number of schools she had visited and addressed. My council are farther of opinion that this permission has been granted to also further the political ends of the Government, and I am desired to say that they regret extremely that young minds of the school children of this State are to be warped by party politics, especially by a person who is not even entitled to exercise the franchise as a citizen of the State.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

At Perth, on Saturday, the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Gerald Strickland, opened an exhibition of housewifery, cooking and laundry work, the children of that State being very wisely instructed in all subjects of household management. In asking His Excellency to declare the exhibition open, the Minister for Education (Mr. Nanson) said that at the outset he desired to express regret that Lady Edeline Strickland, through indisposition in her family, was unable to be present and to take part in proceedings in which she had already shown her keen interest. (Hear, hear.) Under the able supervision of Miss Jordan good progress had been made with the household management work. It was now upwards of 10 years since a start was made in Western Australia in the direction of teaching household management in the State schools. For several years it was confined to the James-street School, and it was not until 1903 that the department was able to take steps to secure an extension of the classes to other centres. At the present time of girls over 12 years of age attending State school, about 56 per cent. were receiving instruction in household management subjects. The department, however, was not content to allow only little more than half of them to receive that useful instruction and they were determined that as soon as it could be arranged a much larger proportion of the girls of 12 years of age and upwards in the State school should receive a substantial amount of instruction on that side of their education. (Hear, hear.) One difficulty at present was a lack of sufficient suitably trained teachers to impart to the children that branch of instruction, but there was now under the consideration of the Government a scheme which had been suggested by Miss Jordan for the establishment of a small college where intending teachers could be thoroughly trained. With such an institution established it would not be necessary to go outside the State for teachers of that branch of work. Instead they could be trained in the State itself and they would then be in a position to undertake the work. The question was an important one, because that particular work was beyond the experimental stage and a very considerable extension of it was essential. The extension of household management work would, however, be only part of a general forward movement in educational matters more especially in regard to continuation and technical schools. In pursuance of that policy the Inspector-General was now absent on a special mission, charged with making himself acquainted with the latest educational methods, both in the United Kingdom, Germany, and other European countries, Canada, and if time would permit in the United States. Of course to provide improved educational facilities meant the expenditure of a no inconsiderable sum of money. During the financial year which has just ended, the department spent £17,000, apart from expenditure on buildings more than during the preceding year, bringing the total expenditure up to something like £200,000. This year further demands would have to be made on the Treasury, not only for new developments, but also in order to keep ordinary requirements abreast of the general progress of the State. They might, however, be sure that in the long run it would prove more expensive to the State if it were grudging in regard to expenditure on education than if it were liberal. As compared with other progressive countries there was no State in the Commonwealth which had yet spent on education an amount that could be considered extravagant. The need was for greater, not for less effort. Considering the smallness of the population of Western Australia and the immensity of the work that was before it as the trustee for no inconsiderable part of the Empire, there was special need that each individual should be trained to the highest possible efficiency. What was lacking in quantity it must be their endeavour to make up in quality. It was scarcely possible, therefore, to fix the standard of their educational ideals too, high or to allow their educational ambitions to extend too far.

His Excellency the Governor said that while he regretted that Lady Edeline Strickland was unavoidably absent through indisposition in the family, he was at the same time pleased to fill her place this afternoon and to declare the exhibition open. What was education ? Was it not a means to an end? And was not that end the happiness of the individual, the happiness of the family, and the prosperity of the State ? And if again that end be happiness, what branch of education was more conducive to happiness than household management ? That phase of education had passed beyond the experimental stage. The problem of household management was to make what there was go as far as possible, and it was, therefore, very fitting that the cost of the production of the different exhibits that afternoon should be specified. In conclusion, he desired to congratulate most heartily Miss Jordan, her staff, and her pupils on the success of the exhibition and on the progress which they had made.

The Head-mistress of the School said:—We do not seek to teach a trade or occupation, but to train our girls in all home duties so as to better fit them in a few years' time for the exercise of the power that will be theirs. The future of our State depends largely upon those who manage and control the individual homes. To exercise this power to the best advantage the housemother must know how to expend the weekly or monthly income to the best advantage, and how to select the best and the most nutritious and attractive foods for her family. She may have all the housework to perform as well, and should therefore know how to do each duty with the smallest expenditure of time and energy. From time to time she will have to cope with accidents and sickness, and should therefore know what to do until the doctor comes, and she should be able to carry out the doctor's directions intelligently.

MAGISTRATE AND IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LAW.

Recently the s.s. "Bilbister" called at Flinders Bay to load jarrah, and on completing her work at the southern port, the customary muster of the alien crew was con

REBELLION IN PERSIA.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE EX-SHAH.

Three Thousand Men March on Kermanshah.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

A message to the *Standard* from Teheran states that Salar-ed-Dauleh, the ex-Shah's brother, has proclaimed the ex-Shah as Shah and has occupied Sehna and Hamadan. It is also stated that he is marching on Kermanshah with 3,000 men. The local Governors are helpless and are appealing to Teheran for troops.

The Mejlis is determined to recall Sardar Asad immediately to deal with the situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 17.

The *C and M. Gazette's* Shiraz correspondent says:—There is another stir in political circles owing to the report generally believed that the Kawam's son has fled to Arab tribes to try and raise the standard of revolt against Nizam Sultaneh. The whole affair is shrouded in a mystery. Nizam is very much perturbed about it, having always looked upon the Kawam's son as a sort of security for the father. The latest news regarding Khurshid Khan is that the Governor and he have made up and the Governor has given him a khelat and re-appointed him Khan of Komarij.

THE VETO BILL.

The Oppsition of the Peers.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The papers are full of all sorts of contradictory speculations regarding the course the constitutional crisis will take. One theory is that while Unionist leaders are prepared to surrender, eighty Tory peers are pledged to resist to the end and to force the creation of peers. Another is that the peers will use the so-called Wensley Dale precedent and declare the new peerages invalid.

The *Times* says that the Government is embarrassed by discontent among Liberal peers, who object to the creation of Viscountcies, which are desired by many prospective peers, and demand that only Baronies shall be created, they themselves being promoted to Viscountcies.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS

Germany's Desires.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Telegrams from Berlin and Paris confirm reports that Germany desires the rectification of the frontier southward of Kamerun, which affects an extensive slice of French territory. Germany, also seemingly, claims some special recognition for German companies operating in the sus region, behind Agadir.

PRINCE LEOPOLD THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

Accident at Territorial Camp.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, who is camping with the Territorials at Lulworth, Dorsetshire, yesterday met with what might have proved a serious accident. His horse bolted and the Prince was thrown badly, cutting his head and arms.

His condition, however, is not serious, and he is making favourable progress towards recovery.

LORD ESHER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Lord Esher is making good progress after his recent operation for appendicitis.

GENERAL FANSHAWE'S GALLANTRY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

An order has been issued drawing attention to the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General E. Fanshawe, who placed himself before an Artillery driver who had fallen from his place and prevented him from being trodden down by the Third Cavalry Brigade which was galloping past during the Royal review in Phœnix Park.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Big Match in London.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Articles have been signed for a contest for the heavy-weight championship of the world between Johnson and Bombardier Wells. The contest will be of twenty rounds, for a purse of £8,000, and will take place in London in September.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 2 a. m. with the English mails of the 7th instant.

The s. s. "Mongolia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE Italian Minister of Instruction has brought into the Chamber a Bill for the reform of secondary education. The Bill aims at creating a combination of the French Lycee and the German Gymnasium, in which Greek will be abolished, and replaced by compulsory English.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA

Turkish Column Ambushed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

A Turkish column, under Edhem Pasha, was yesterday ambushed by Mussulman Albanians between Ipek and Djakova. Edhem Pasha was wounded, and the Turks lost 200 killed and wounded.

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

British Subjects Appeal for Protection.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Insurgent Arabs are threatening Loheia and Gizan. The British subjects at Gizan have asked the Consul at Hodeidah for protection.

[Constantinople, July 3.—The Government is sending eight battlions of Adania redifs and four battalions of regulars, as well as large supplies of victuals and munitions of war, to Yemen, to aid in crushing the rebellion there.]

HAVRE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Reward for Detection of Would-be Wreckers.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The French Government has offered a reward of five thousand francs for the detection of the persons who attempted the wreck of the Havre express, and is forming a special detective force to deal with *sabotage* on railways, of which there have been 2,936 cases since October.

[It will be remembered that on July 1, last the Havre express, while travelling towards Paris, at sixty miles an hour, narrowly escaped a frightful disaster through the malicious removal of a rail near the Pont de l' Arche. The engine and tender were travelling so fast that they jumped the gap. Two carriages were overturned, but the passengers were only slightly injured. Immediately after the smash, another express came from the opposite direction, and brushed past the wreckage. Evidently a wholesale disaster had been planned.]

SIR GEORGE REID IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

His Daughter Severely Injured.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Sir George Reid and his son and daughter were motoring at Broadstairs, when the car collided with another and dashed into a tram standard. The car was demolished, Sir George Reid and his son were severely shaken, and his daughter was so seriously injured that she had to be conveyed to hospital.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Sir George Reid's arms are broken, but he and his son and daughter are all progressing favourably.

MUNSHIGUNJ BOMB CASE.

Hearing of Appeal Commenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

A Special Criminal Bench of the High Court presided over by Justices Casperz and Sharfuddin will sit from to-day to hear the appeal in the Munshigunj Bomb Case.

LATER.

Justices Casperz and Sharfuddin took up the appeal in the Munshigunj Bomb Case. This is an appeal preferred by Lalit Chunder Chuckerbutty, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, who disagreed with both assessors, under the Explosive Substances Act, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. The facts are that during a police search, eleven bombs were found inside a tin canister underneath a trunk belonging to the accused. The accused was sent up under Section 399, C. P. C., but was eventually tried before the Sessions Judge under Section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act. Of the two assessors, one thought the alleged bombs to be mere crackers and the other assessor observed that it had not been proved that the bombs were in the possession of the accused. They both gave him the benefit of the doubt.

Babu Norendra Kumar Bose, pleader, on behalf of the accused, took a preliminary objection that the sanction to prosecute was bad and that the charge sheet, being one under Section 399, the trial would have been by a jury and not by assessors and hence it was bad in law. The pleader then began to read the evidence.

The case is proceeding.

THE STALLMANN CASE.

Accused has a Relapse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

On Friday last, Herr Stallmann, the "German Count," had a sudden relapse and was soon in a comatose state. Captain Thurston, I. M. S., was immediately called in and restoratives were applied. Stallmann was slightly better on Saturday morning, but he had another relapse in the afternoon and he lay in a somewhat precarious condition. From reports received on Sunday, it is gathered that he is progressing favourably, but he is very weak and confined to his bed.

THE INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The question of the reorganisation of the Indian Political Department, which has engaged the attention of the Government of India for a long time, is now in a fair way to be settled. The Secretary of State having replied to the despatch sanctioning the scheme, the Foreign Office is now busy in settling the details, which, when completed, will materially improve the prospects of the officers of the Political Department.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the retention of the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Bengal for another year.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Opinion in the Dominions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

The new Treaty between Japan and Great Britain has given great satisfaction in Australia.

Mr. Hughes, the acting Federal Prime Minister, in an interview, declared that Australians might congratulate themselves on the renewal, which gave Australia ten years instead of four to prepare her defence.

Canadian opinion on the treaty is generally favourable. It is said that the practical exclusion of the United States from the operation of the Treaty removes Canadians' only serious objection to the alliance.

The Full Text.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following is the text of the revised Anglo-Japanese Agreement, signed in London on the 13th July, 1911.

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that Agreement, responding to such changes, would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations, to replace the Agreement above mentioned; such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions :—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that wherever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the Preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the means which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggression action, wherever arising, on the part of one Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

ARTICLE V.

The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such resistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will, from time to time, consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interests.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case, neither of of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

POONA CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

Request for Control of Octroi Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

One of the items which came up for consideration at the meeting of the City Municipality, held on Saturday last, was a letter from the Poona Contonment Committee, asking that, in view of the large number of Europeans and Eurasians living in the Cantonment limits, whether it would be advisable to hand over the administration of octroi to them and to give that body a larger share of revenue derived from the tax than had been the case formerly. The chief officer explained that of goods on which the Octroi was collected, 13 per cent. went to the City, 6 per cent. to the Cantonment and the balance represented a share of the suburban municipality. They have already contributed 21 per cent. of revenue derived from this source towards the Cantonment funds, which the speaker considered to be a liberal share. The question of handing over the administration of Octroi, he explained, had been decided in 1881, when the City Municipality was specially vested with power to levy the tax. A resolution to the effect, that the Cantonment Committee be informed that their request could not be acceded to, was unanimously agreed.

THE King-Emperor has been pleased to grant a salute of fifteen guns to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan, and a personal salute of seventeen guns to Major-General Sir Partab Singh so long as he is regent of the Jodhpur State.

IT is understood that the post of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India rendered vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, is to be abolished.

FIRST ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE PUNJAB.

Lecture by Hon. Mr. Maclagan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue Department, delivered a highly interesting lecture this morning in the United Service Institution on the "First English Visitors to the Punjab".

The lecturer, in commencing, stated that his paper was confined to an account of the English visitors to the Punjab and was not concerned with visitors of other nationalities such as Portuguese, German, French, etc. So far as he was aware no Indian historian has mentioned these English visitors. The sources of our knowledge of them were of two kinds, namely (1) the compilation of Hakluyt and Purchas, and (2) the letters written by the employees of the East India Company to their masters, which had been recently republished in several books. With this introduction he mentioned the following names of the English visitors with whom his paper was concerned :—1585 Newbery, 1603 Mildenhall, 1611 Finch, Ufflet and Styles, 1614 Steele and Crowther, 1615 Coryat, 1619-28 Biddulph, Willoughby, Hawgridge, Bangam, Young and Goodwin.

The first of these, Newbery, left England for Aleppo in a ship called the "Tiger" (compare the witch in "Macbeth." "Her husband to Aleppo gone, master of the "Tiger") and after sundry adventures in Goa and elsewhere he disappeared in the Punjab. It is not known how and when Mildenhall, a mere disreputable character, journeyed in 1603 from Kandahar through Lahore to Agra, where he passed himself off as an ambassador. He came to Lahore again in 1614 with Steele and he died the same year at Ajmer "swelled exceedingly." His tomb is in the Catholic cemetry at Agra.

Finch came to Lahore in 1611 in connection with the indigo trade. He has left a detailed account of his journey including a description of the Lahore Fort, the gardens round the city and the tomb of Anarkali. He left Lahore in despair on starting a trade there and died in 1613 at Baghdad from drinking impure water.

The next visitors were Steele, an enterprising vivacious young man from Bristol, and Crowther who is described as a gentle, quiet and sufficient fellow. Steele came from Persia with Mildenhall in 1614 and returned along with Crowther in 1615, travelling from Lahore to Multan. These travellers, like Finch, have left an account of their journey. Crowther died at Burhanpur in 1617 and Steele after 1627 disappears from sight. Among his many schemes was one for a water supply for Agra.

The best known of the travellers dealt with is the eccentric Coryat, the author of a book of travels known as "Coryat's Crudities" who came though Multan and Lahore to Agra in 1615. He has left a description of the polyandry of Kulu and the shrine at Kangra. The lecturer quoted Terry's pathetic description of this traveller's last journey to Surat and his death in 1617 from drinking sack.

From this time onward the Company made a series of efforts to establish a trade in Lahore and the lecturer described the chief items for which the Lahore trade was then remarkable, as well as the special industry in cloth which at that time flourished at Samara near Patiala. He also mentioned the somewhat peculiar treatment of the Company's servants by the Empress Noorjehan and her brother Asaf Khan, the latter of whom is described by one of the agents as a false villain. There was little to know regarding the remaining travellers. Biddulph was considered a little strange and Rugan dull and their efforts to establish a trade appeared to have ended in failure.

The lecturer acknowledged that the subjects of his paper were not heroes, some of them were far from being so, but in view of their hardships and solitary lives, and in many cases sudden deaths, it was difficult to withhold from them a tribute of admiration and pity.

S. S. "BHAMO"

Arrives Safe at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 17.

The s. s. "Bhamo" which went aground on June 12 at Peniche arrived here last evening apparently little the worse for her experience. Twelve American passengers by her seemed to have enjoyed the accident as it enabled them to go by train to see the bull fights at Lisbon and make a general tour of the city. The sea was calm at the time of the accident and those who went to sleep did not realise there was anything wrong until the following morning. Tugs put off from Peniche and stood all night. In the morning they found it necessary to lighten her as she was embedded in sand. A large amount of acid in bulk and several hundred tons of coal were thrown overboard. The next day the steamer was refloated and proceeded to Lisbon, where the passengers rejoined the ship which resumed her voyage to Rangoon.

RAILWAY BOARD SENIOR MEMBER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Senior Member of the Railway Board, left Simla to-day on his monsoon tour. He arrives at Delhi on the 18th and Cawnpore on the 19th. Thence he goes over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to inspect the line from Manmad to Dhond, to Poona and back; he arrives at Madras on the 27th, leaves Madras on the 31st for the Southern Mathratta Railway and returns to Masulipatam on the 3rd August, reaches Mysore on the 4th, leaving on the 7th for Calcutta, where he arrives on the 8th and departs on the 9th for Simla, arriving on the 11th.

MOSLEM MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JULY 17.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Cawnpore was held in the McWright Theatre Hall yesterday evening to consider Mr. Burn's circular. Nawab Syed Ali Khan of Gwatoli presided. Mr. Hossain, Bar-at-Law, proposed the first resolution asking for representation for Mahomedans on local bodies, other resolutions asking for allotment of fifty per cent. of seats for Mahomedans and thanking Government for their just recognition of the claims of the Mahomedans were also unanimously adopted.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Moroccan Situation.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

Paris, July 3.

The notification of Germany's action in sending the gunboat "Panthar" to Agadir, in the south of Morocco, came as a bolt from the blue. Within an hour of its receipt here, the Franco-Spanish differences respecting Morocco were settled.

The comments of the Press with regard to the matters are temperate. It is argued that Germany has intervened in the hope of a holding a strong position in the discussion of the Moroccan question. One journal suggests that Germany is disappointed with France's pacification of Morocco, and that she is seeking to re-open the whole question.

The "Temps" asserts that the French Government's forbearance regarding Spain's landing of troops at Alcazar caused a gradual suspicion at Berlin, that France and Spain had a secret understanding and were aiming at the partition of Morocco. The "Temps" assumes that a French cruiser will proceed to Agadir to safeguard the peace of the interior. Spain, it declares, should be informed that she has broken her engagements and that in consequence France claims juridical freedom to come to an understanding with a third party.

The "Debats" states that the difficulty with Germany has reached an acute stage, as the question is political and not juridical. It warns other newspapers of the folly of provoking Germany to send more warships to Morocco, and adds :—"It is high time to study the whole Moroccan question with coolness and logic. The system of military expeditions to Morocco was bound to make trouble with Germany."

M. Etienne, when interviewed yesterday, said he was convinced that France would send an early protest to Berlin. Great Britain, he thought, would not delay following France's example, if she did not precede her.

M. Callaux (the Premier) has temporarily assumed the control of foreign affairs, as M. De Selves is accompanying President Fallieres on a visit to Holland.

Berlin, July 3.

The "Cologne Gazette" states :—"Large tracts of cultivated land in the vicinity of Agadir and far into the hinterland belong to German firms. The size of one property alone is equal to that of a German principality. One firm employes 120 men, including 60 commercial agents, who are German proteges. The German trade in Southern Morocco has expanded greatly of late, but the bulk of the goods appear on the statistics as British, owing to their being exported by German firms via England. Germany is also considerably interested in mining in the hinterland.

"The sending of the 'Panther' to Agadir causes a profound impression, but the developments in Morocco have forced Germany to take action. The situation there has become chaotic. The Sultan's authority is gone, and the confusion existing in the north has led to great excitement in the south. As France and Spain, transgressing the Act of Algeciras, established stations in the interior, it was natural that Germany should accede to the demand of her subjects for protection. The measure now taken is not aimed at Morocco, nor is it intended as a counter-stroke to the French and Spanish action. Germany does not intend to establish herself permanently at Agadir, but the protection for our countrymen will not be withdrawn until order is restored. There is no intention to land troops at Agadir at present or to occupy the hinterland."

The majority of the other organs comment upon Germany's intervention with favour, and some of them with enthusism.

The "Rheinish-Westphalian Gazette" exclaims : "Harrah! We can follow the road the French have travelled. If they undertake to establish order in Morocco so can we. The French can still come to an agreement with us. Otherwise the sending of the 'Panther' to Agadir may have the effect of the Ems telegram which brought about the Franco-Prussian war of 1870."

London, July 3.

Several English newspapers remark that during 1910, Mannesmann brothers, of Berlin, claimed to have acquired immense mining concessions in the hinterland of Agadir, and it was then stated that Germany did not intend to support the claim, inasmuch as the validity of the concessions was doubtful. This decision caused much resentment on the part of portion of the German Press. The "Cologne Gazette's" reference to "a property as large as a German principality" is interpreted as referring to the Mannesmann concessions. The Spanish reports of the actual landing of German troops at Agadir are not confirmed.

The "Standard" advocates a fresh friendly, and conciliatory settlement of the Moroccan trouble, and asserts that if no German troops have been landed in Morocco there is no need for pessimism.

The "Morning Post," in a pessimistic article, states :—"Although we do not anticipate that the peace of Europe will be disturbed, the Kaiser has not given orders to the 'Panther' without calculating all the possibilities and receiving an assurance that his navy is ready for any emergency. His action should be a lesson to ourselves of the necessity for the reorganisation of the Admiralty so as to qualify it to give the Government trustworthy strategic advice, and for the re-organisation of the Government so as to enable it to take such advice."

The "Times," while regretting that the step taken by Germany is calculated to lead to a bad interpretation, declines to take the visit of gunboat to a desolate Moroccan port too seriously. It suggests that the demonstration is intended to divert attention from the approaching general election in Germany, and remarks that perhaps it is deemed expedient to appeal to the Chauvinist's sabre beforehand.

Madrid, July 3.

The Spanish newspapers approve of Germany's action, which is regarded as an outcome of what is described as the Tunisification of Morocco. They justify similarly the Spanish occupation of Alcazar. Germany's, intervention is represented as likely to hasten a fresh international solution and meanwhile they assert, Spain will be neutral inasmuch as Agadir is outside the Spanish zone.

Seamen's Strike.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

London, July 3.

As a consequence of the strike of seamen, 150 vessels are lying idle at Hull. Thousands of men paraded the streets, yesterday collecting relief funds. As lack of supplies has prevented many of the grocers in Hull from supplying flour on the charity tickets presented by starving people, the dockers have decided not to interfere with the removal of foodstuffs from the warehouses to the shops.

Some of the Hull steamers have been diverted to Newcastle to unload. The "Moyston Grange," with a partly-delivered cargo of forzen meat, arrived at Newcastle from the Thames, yesterday, with a non-union crew on board. The dockers have refused to unload her.

The corn market at Newcastle is almost blocked with foreign wheat, which is being held for an advance of from 3d. to 6d, per quarter. The price of English wheat has risen a shilling per quarter.

The price of flour at Hull has risen from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per stone, and the price of sugar has increased by a farthing a pound. The supply of butter is almost exhausted. The railway men have resolved to strike if they are asked to deal with transit goods handled by "blacklegs." Sectional meetings of the strikers resolved yesterday to resume work provided the employers repeated their recent offer and in addition agreed to augment all the dockers' wages, as well as to meet the representatives of all sections to settle existing grievances. Mr. G. R. Askwith has been invited to reopen the conference between the employers and the strikers.

The second battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Lichfield, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to either Liverpool or Hull.

A man was arrested yesterday in connection with the burning of the Silloth lighthouse, which belongs to the North British Railway Co.

Imperial Unity.

London, July 2.

A meeting held yesterday under the auspices of Imperial Mission approved of the Mission's policy of promoting Imperial unity by notifying to the people of the Empire the benefits of solidarity in commerce and defence, the importance of increasing the production of food within the Empire, and the desirableness of diverting the current of emigration towards the dominions.

Sir John Quick, in the course of speech, declared that there was a combination of forces, independent of kinship and sentiment, assisting to keep the Empire together. The people of the Empire should know that it was in harmony with their mutual interests and well-being that there should be continuity of Empire. He believed in preferential trade within the Empire.

Many members of the House of Commons, as well as numerous oversea visitors were present.

Fighting in Timor.

Berlin, July 2.

Advices from Batavia state that fighting occurred recently in a disputed frontier territory in Timor. The Portuguese occupied a district claimed by the Dutch, and the latter withdrew their troops, but subsequently sent a stronger force, with the result that a conflict took place.

THE AMRITSAR MURDER CASE.

Reasons for Sardarni's Acquittal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 17.

In the sensational Amritsar case in which Justices Kensington and Rattigan acquitted Sardarni Bhagwan Kuar of the charge of murder the Judges, though agreeing in the decision, delivered separate judgments.

Mr. Justice Kensington said in his judgment that he had no doubt that Kahanchand the deceased met his death during the night of 20th February last from a heavy dose of white arsenic taken by him or administered to him somewhere within the appellant's house in Amritsar city. The sole question to consider in this appeal was whether Kahanchand was murdered or whether he committed suicide. There is next to no direct evidence to go on and the question stated more accurately is whether inferences to be drawn from the whole history of the case point so strongly to the murder that the defence theory should be altogether excluded. We do not say that a charge could not be established by inference; but where there is so extreme a little in the way of direct evidence it was due to the appellant that there should be no sort of exaggeration of minor incidents in the case and that each inference against her should be verified with scrupulous accuracy and expressed in a language of studied moderation. We think that the learned Sessions Judge has not sufficiently kept these general principles before him. He appears to us to have been carried away by a strong opinion which he formed and to have generally much overstated the case against the appellant, but we desire to abstain from the severe criticism of a laborious judgment written in the case which presented many difficulties. After going through the evidence in detail his Lordship observed that if the Sessions Judge had seen the letters produced before the Chief Court he would have expressed himself in much more cautious terms in regard to the possibility of the suicide theory. In conclusion Mr. Justice Kensington said that the prosecution has, in their opinion, entirely failed to show the theory of suicide is so completely excluded from consideration that we are about to fall back upon the theory of murder. Considering the coldness and repulsion with which Kahanchund was received at the Haveli his suspicions would have probably been aroused if he had been decoyed upstairs by one of the appellant's servants, and he would have looked with greater suspicion on an attempt to administer to him a draught of milk in the dead of night. His Lordship accordingly accepted the appeal acquitting the appellant.

The judgment occupies nearly eight columns in print.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

'July 18, THACKERAY b. 1811.'

AH! what a world the words bring back—
Those bald words in the Almanack!

Once more they come—from days long fled—
The towering form, the grand white head;
The upturned look that seems to scent
The paltry and the fraudulent;
The kind eyes that too soon confess
Their sympathy with wretchedness;
Nor only these, but all the train
That issued from that teeming brain.

Trooping they enter, one by one,
Distinct and vivid, strangers none:
Nay—if that can be—better known
Than mortal kinsfolk of our own:
'Becky,' 'Amelia,' 'Dobbin,' 'Jos,'
'Pendennis,' 'Warrington' and 'Cos'
'Cos' with his 'oi'—Pen's uncle too,
'Florac,' the Colonel, 'Ethel,' 'Kew,'
''Frix' and her mother, and not less,
That later ''Trix'—the Baroness,

'Esmond' of course, and 'George,' and 'Harry';

The rogues and rascals—'Deuceace,' 'Barry,'
Evil or good, none immature,
From 'Yellowplush' to 'Barbazure';
None dimly seen or half-achieved,
Or drawn too vague to be believed;
But each, however small the role,
A thing complete, a finished whole.

These are no puppets, smartly drest,
But jerked by strings too manifest;
No dummies wearing surface skin
Without organic frame within;
Nor do they deal in words and looks
Found only in the story-books.
No!—for these beings use their brains,
Have pulse and vigour in their veins;
They move, they act; they take and give
Even as the master wills; they live—
Live to the limit of their scope,
Their anger pleasure, terror, hope.

Because he touched the flaw in all,
There were who called him cynical;
Because his mood to pity leant,
They styled it mawkish sentiment;
Because—disdaining to make light
Of wrong by treating it as right—
He probed the wound he saw exist,
They dubbed him heartless satirist!

We have reversed all that to-day:
We know him better—or we may.
We know he strove by ridicule
To shame the hypocrite and fool;
We know, alike in age and youth,
He sought unshrinkingly for truth;
Made of no smallest virtue sport;
Loved honesty and good report;
Went manfully his destined way,
Doing, as far as in him lay,
His daily task without pretence—
With dignity and reticence.

Peace to his memory—and his type!
Too rare, in times grown over-ripe!
Peace to his memory! Let him rest
Among our bravest and our best;
Secure, that through the years to come,
His voice shall speak, though he be dumb,
Since men unborn, or glad or vext,
Must need his sermon and his text.

He painted Life—the life he knew:
The roundabout of false and true.
The ups-and-downs of good and bad,
The strange vicissitudes and sad,
The things unsolved, the seeming-chance
Complexities of Circumstance,
Yet failed not humbly to recall
The Power above, controlling all.

—Austin Dobson in "Cornhill."

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

THE system proposed by the War Office in 1909, to obtain officers for the Special Reserve to complete units on mobilisation and to maintain regular units up to establishment during the wastage of war, has been again explained in a memorandum issued by the Army Council, who are of opinion that the working of the Army Regulations is but imperfectly understood. The methods are:—

1. By a general determination on the part of Regular officers to make the system known to their friends outside the Army, and secure officers for their own regiment or corps.

2. By the influence of Regular officers who are in touch with contingents of the Officers Training Corps.

Experience in the working of the system has suggested that many desirable candidates for the infantry of the Special Reserve have been deterred from joining mainly by the lengthy period of probationary training demanded, and also by the necessity for performing the annual training at certain field dates during the year. These difficulties have now been removed, and the system extended to the infantry of obtaining supplementary officers.

The council point out that officers on the supplementary lists of cavalry and infantry regiments will be among the first called upon. It is, therefore, obvious says the memorandum, that the quality, personality and degree of training of these officers are of the first importance to all regimental officers. The Army Council also consider that it should the aim of every commanding officer of a cavalry regiment or an infantary battalion to have sufficient supplementary officers on their lists to bring their units up to and to maintain them at war strength. It is thought that among their acquaintances regimental officers of all ranks must know of many who could give the amount of time to the service of their country, and who would be quite ready to join the supplementary list if only the conditions of service are brought to their notice. As regards expense, it is stated that experience has shown that a Special Reserve officer is now money in pocket at the termination of his training.

BREAKING POINT OF ENERGY.

In the instructions issued by the Army Council concerning the brigade camps to be held at Aldershot and on Salisbury Plain in July and August next in connection with the Junior Division Officers Training Corps, the object of the annual camp is stated to be an opportunity of affording every cadet more advanced instruction, and to give officers such practical training as will best help them to instruct the cadets. The overworking of cadets is to be avoided. Their superior intelligence is considered to admit of their training being of a more advanced character than would be profitable to other troops, where preliminary work is not possible. Commandants of camps are not, however, to be led away by the superior keenness and intelligence of the cadets to make greater calls on their energy and vitality than may reasonably be expected from boys of fifteen to sixteen years. It is pointed out that in public schoolboys the breaking point of their energy is so difficult to discover that a wide margin of safety should be allowed.

In the camps signalling is to receive encouragement as being possibly of value in the future to the Territorial Force. The employment and training of scouts is to be left to the discretion of battalion commanders. Advantage is to be taken of the great gathering of cadets in camps by obtaining the services of officers of the Regular Army who have aptitude to lecture on the objects of the Officers Training Corps, the military forces of the Empire, national duty, the art of command, and discipline loyalty and example.

The largest camp is to be held at Tidworth Pennings, Salisbury Plain, from July 31 to August 9. Four thousand junior cadets are to attend, and the Army Council have again appointed Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Oxley, 1st Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps, as commandant.

WINDSOR ROYAL REVIEWS.

On Monday next the King will review the best of the youth of the country, as represented by the Officer's Training Corps. And on Tuesday his Majesty will inspect some 35,000 lads of that splendid organisation, Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-[redacted]. Both functions are to take [redacted] both occasions he will be accompanied by [redacted] understood that the lads will sing the National Anthem and the Scouts' Song, and display a few of the lessons in scouteraft. There is to be a line of those who have won deserved recognition for saving life and a march past of those bearing Colonial flags, and of others who have gained distinction as King's Scouts. Applications have already been received at the Scouts Headquarters, London, for positions in the parade from over 32,000 Scouts hailing from England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as from patrols in the Overseas Dominions. It has been arranged to form the Boy Scouts upon the west side of Queen Anne's Walk.

A HUGE MUSTER.

The huge muster is to be drawn up in a semi-circle in the centre of which will be planted the Union Jack, a little way from which the Royal Standard will be run up when the King and Queen arrive on the ground at three o'clock. In a series of three or four concentric semi-circles, the Scouts will take their places, the outer lines of lads standing twenty to twenty-five deep. The diameter of the semi-circle is over 600 yards. Nearest the centre are to be placed the platform and Scouts bands, and a half-ring of King's Scouts; behind these the orderly staff in line; and outside a further semi-circle of distinguished Scouts bearing Colonial flags, and those who have saved human life. For convenience, eight equi-distant radii divide the semi-circle into sections. To each of these sections a division has been assigned, so that the Scouts will parade in eight divisions. Further, for the better distributions and easier handling of so large a body, a flag, distinctive in colour and shape, has been allotted to each division of Scouts, and divisional officers assigned to the command of each section unit.

After the review on Monday of the Officers Training Corps it is expected that advance bodies of the Boy Scouts will enter the Great Park at six o'clock. Assembly camps are to be established near the cavalry exercise ground and the Rush Pond by the Long Walk. Tents will be set up and refreshments provided for at least 3,000 Scouts, for that number will likely sleep upon the ground during the night of July 2 and 4. The major portion of the grand rally is to arrive by train and road early on Tuesday. It is an instruction that all must be upon the ground by noon that day. London's quota of Scouts will be about 9,000, the remainder coming by train specials and other means from the provinces. Everything has been prepared in the most thorough manner, and instructions issued so that every Scout may know precisely what to do and what he has to expect.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, will be in command of the rally, assisted by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Plummer, Colonel H. Brownrigg, Major E. Ashmore (War Office General Staff), Major M. Meiklejohn, V.C. (War Office General Staff), E. Walker, Esq., and J. A. Kyle, Esq. Amongst the Divisional Commissioners and Staff Officers will be Lieutenant-General Sir E. Ellis, the Marquis of Tullibardine, D. S. O., Colonel U. de Burgh, C. B., and Major C. K. Ansell. For the sake of uniformity on parade, certain regulations as to dress are laid down. Scouts attending as spectators are requested not to wear uniform. Scouts on parade, hats with chinstrap on point of chin. Scarves to be worn outside shirt collars, knotted at throat and ends, shirt sleeves to be rolled up to the elbow, shirts and stockings, no stripes, chevrons, or medals other than those allowed in regulations.

Each county sending Scouts is asked to make them up into complete bodies of three patrols, eight in a patrol, with leader. The boys are to bring their water-bottles, and each his own knife, fork, and spoon. There will be 200 Colonial Scouts, besides detachments from Gibraltar, Malta, the Channel Islands, and elsewhere. The rally is strictly confined to the Boy Scouts belonging to the Baden-Powell organisation, or those bodies recognised by that association, invited by it, or affiliated bodies recognised by that association, invited by it. Among those invited, and who will be present, are 500 lads belonging to the Church Scouts Patrols.

Perhaps it should be recalled that the King is the

patron of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts. The boys called "The King's Scouts" are first-class Scouts who have earned at least four of the public service badges, one of which is the path-finder or guide's badge.

It is arranged that on the approach of the King and Queen, the whole body of Scouts will be called to the "Alert!" the synonym for "Tention!" On the arrival of their Majesties the band will play the National Anthem, the Royal Standard will be hoisted, the Royal salute given, all Scouts singing "God Save the King." The King thereafter inspect the Scouts, beginning with those nearest, and then proceeds to go through the entire lines. Then the Scouts give various displays, including succouring sick and wounded and removing them upon improvised stretchers. Next there will be a grand rally, all the Scouts cheering, shoutin, running, and closing up close behind the circle of King's Scouts, where they will halt and chant the Scouts' Chorus. As the King and Queen leave, the Scouts' band will play "God Save the King," and the Scouts' salute will be given.

A SWADESHI PREACHER.

Summons Served.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has issued the following summons to Moulvi Leakat Hossain, the *Swadeshi* preacher, under Section 86 of the Criminal Procedure Code :—"Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer a charge of disobedience of an order promulgated by a public servant by holding a meeting at the Beadon Square on July 12, between 6-30 and 6-50 p.m., within half an hour before sunset, you are hereby required to appear in person before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the 18th day of July."

LATER.

Leakat Hussain, a Swadeshi preacher, was placed on his trial before the Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of disobeying the order promulgated by the Chief Magistrate against holding meetings after prohibited hours. Several witnesses were examined and the case is adjourned.

PANCHGANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WAI, JULY 17.

On Saturday, the 15th instant Mr. and Mrs. Kalyandas Vithaldas Kapadia were "At Home" to visitors and residents of Panchgani at their hill station residence, "Mount Mary." A very enjoyable afternoon was spent, the host and hostess having made excellent and pleasing arrangements for their guests. Mr. Kalyandas has recently come to Panchgani, where he has made many friends by his generosity and kindly disposition and where also he fills a useful position as a member of the Bench of Magistrates. It was only natural then that his kind invitation was very largely accepted.

Amongst those present we notice the following :—Rev. Canon and Mr. Heywood (Bombay), Rev. T. and Mrs. Rowan (Chaplain) of Panchgani, Rev. Mr. Thorne, Capt. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Gayer, Capt. and Mrs. Norman, General, Mrs. and the Misses Wilcox, Mrs. Lynne, Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. D. C. Gillespie, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. D'Souza, Mrs. Cabral, Mr. C. G. Dunley, Mr. Norman Smith, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Harrison, Miss A. Harrison, Miss Kates, Miss Sutherland, Miss Smith, Miss Fielding, Miss Knight, Miss Simmonds Miss Hayes, Miss Rae, Miss Clarke, Miss Lawrence, Miss Robbs, Miss Cowie, Miss Hamilton, Miss Watson, Miss Green, Miss Chapman and others.

POLICEMAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JULY, 17.

The Magistrate of Western Division to-day, sentenced Shaik Akbar Khan, of the Mounted police, to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to Mir Khan by fracturing his skull with a blow from a hunting crop. The complainant was watching a theatrical show when he was asked to sit down. The accused abused him and struck him, at the direction of another policeman, on the head which caused a serious fracture to the skull.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JULY 17.

The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Benares has served a notice for contempt of court upon Pundit Dharamdatta Vedsbashtri, editor of the *Bharat Dharma Patra*, a newly started Hindu fortnightly, for having published in his paper comments on the Govinda Das Caste Defamation Case which is still *sub judice*. The case comes on for hearing on the 27th instant.

THE WEBER EXTRADITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, JULY 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Weber were rearraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day in connection with the Ceylon extradition proceedings. There was a discussion on the question of Extradition Law, as to the delivery of the accused to the custody of the Colombo police and the acceptance of securities in Calcutta of their production in Colombo. The Magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight and released the accused on bail.

ARCHÆOLOGY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Museums and Archæology Conference meet here to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler. General questions regarding museum and archæology were discussed, and more detailed questions were reserved for discussion in committee.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday evening, at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji, seconded by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, in reply to the letter of the Reception Committee of the 26th Indian National Congress at Calcutta, that body be informed that, under Article XXIII of the Constitution, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommends that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., be elected President of the ensuing Congress."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Government Letter.

AN adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when the consideration was resumed of the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to frame detailed regulations for the Arts courses in Languages, History, Philosophy and Logic and Mathematics.

The Rev. Dr. Scott had, at a previous meeting, moved : (1) That the Report of the Arts Committee be adopted by the Senate. (2) That the Senate approve generally of the proposals and recommendations in the first section of the Report, including the institution of Honours courses and the appointment at an early date of Boards of Studies. (3) That, subject to sanction by Government, the Committees Revised Regulations regarding the Arts Examinations be published in the Calendar as the Regulations of the University. (4) That the tax and text-books and other directions indicated in the third section of the Report be favourably recommended to the Syndicate for their guidance in prescribing and recommending books and period of study. (5) That the Syndicate be authorised to carry out the recommendations regarding the dates and details of examinations, and the promotion, as far as practicable, of inter-collegiate arrangements for advanced teaching.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp moved the following amendment: Proposition I—That the following words be added :—"Subject to such amendments as may be approved of by the Senate in the course of the discussion; and that the thanks of the Senate be accorded to the members of the Committee for their labours."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said the addition had been proposed with a view to avoiding the possibility of a member getting up with an ingenious suggestion that the passing of the original proposition would bar a discussion of details. He was sure the members of the Senate would agree with him that their best thanks were due to the committee for their labours.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. K. Natrajen moved the following amendment : Proposition (2).—That the following words be "added" at the end with the following modifications : (a) That in respect of paragraph 6 of the Report, the Senate, on a reconsideration of the matter, is of opinion that the subjects for the B.A. Examination should be (1) English and (2) a Voluntary group ; (b) that History of England, Political and Constitutional, should form part of the Voluntary group "History and Economics"; and (c) requests the Syndicate to revise the proposed regulations accordingly.

Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadiri seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale said it was generally expected that the first amendment that would be taken up that day would be one of those moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.

Here the Vice-Chancellor called the speaker to order, saying no member of the Senate had a right to question the ruling he had given as to the order of taking up the several amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale : I have not questioned your ruling——

The Vice-Chancellor : You say you have not and are at the same time actually doing it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale : With all deference I will say——

The Vice-Chancellor : I have given my ruling and you cannot speak any further on it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale : If only the Vice-Chancellor had heard me, he would not have interrupted me.

The Vice-Chancellor : I did not interrupt you. You must withdraw that expression.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale : I withdraw it.

Continuing, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said Mr. Natrajan's amendment raised the question of the Government letter. He wished to speak with the utmost possible deference, which was due not only to His Excellency as the head of the administration, but also to the personality of Sir George Clarke. He was sure he was expressing the sentiments of them all when he said that the people of this Presidency were proud to have a man of His Excellency's great abilities and distinction at the head of the administration. He (the speaker) was one of the warmest admirers of Sir George Clarke, because His Excellency had laboured unceasingly and laboriously for the good of the public ever since he came out to this country and had touched the life of the public at more points than had been done by any of his predecessors. But he differed from the views held by His Excellency in the matter of the reform of the Arts' courses. The Governor-in-Council had in his letter asked the Senate not to misunderstand his motives. He (the speaker) readily agreed that no motives should be imputed, but he only urged that this obligation to avoid imputing motives should rest upon all equally. Nobody attributed any motives to Government, but they were entitled to challenge the soundness, the wisdom, the expediency and even the fairness of the procedure adopted by Government in this matter.

THE HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

The speaker then gave a history of the whole question of revising the Arts' courses. He was sure the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp himself would admit that when he first brought his proposals before the Senate, he received a fair measure of support. Subsequently protracted discussions ensued which it, at one time seemed, would never end. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp came forward with a compromise which even those members who were against his proposals accepted for the sake of hamonious co-operation. All thought the difficulty had been overcome, and everybody congratulated everybody else. Then came the bolt from the blue in the shape of the Government letter, If Government wanted to take exception to the retention of English history as a compulsory subject, they should have done it immediately after the proposal had been passed by the Senate. But he questioned the expediency and the wisdom of doing it now after so long a time had elapsed. The letter was however there and they had to face the situation as best they could. Government said it could not divest itself of its responsibilities in the matter of education in this Presidency and that it must have a potent voice in the deliberations and the decisions of the Senate. But it seemed to be forgotten that it was because Government was so interested that it appointed four-fifths of the number of fellows, and surely one might expect Government to leave these fellows, who were selected for their educational qualifications to decide the question. Government had a right to withhold their assent to any of the resolutions passed by the Senate, but its powers were confined to that. He questioned the moral right of Government to interfere in the discussions of the Senate. If it had asked them to consider its proposals, they would have done so with the respect due to the members of Government. But the procedure adopted by Government was a most improper, wanton and deliberate interference with the functions of the Senate, and he must protest with all the emphasis at his command, against it. He was of opinion that if this new practice was not checked in time, it would assume the dimensions of a scandal. When Lord Curzon's Universities' Bill was under discussion it was stated that there were parties in the Senate, and that one of the aims of that Bill was to check that growth. But now Government was adopting the very course, which it was intended by the Bill to prevent, and was creating a party.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

He would remind Government that the preponderance given by the Senate to English history in the Arts' curriculum was the direct result of Government's previous letter. As to the importance of that subject, it was most essential for the rising generations of India to understand English history. By one of God's inscrutable dispensations the two countries had been brought together and it was therefore necessary that Indians should learn English history as members of the Civil Service were required to understand Indian history. The study of English history was as essential to the acquirement of wide, general culture as Classics. Government said the study of that subject was not of the smallest value to Indian students. He was however of opinion that a study of English history was essential to the understanding of the genius of the British race and only an honest study of that history would enable the students to appreciate the good qualities of the British nation. If Government had dealt with this matter as one of state policy, the Senate would have recognised their right to interfere. But they said they did it from an educational standpoint, and he (the speaker) then asked what the qualifications of those who constituted the Government were to issue that letter. Government was not competent to pitch its own judgment against that of the hundred fellows, who constituted the Senate. If some boys had gone wrong, it was not because of English history, but in spite of it. In Bengal, English history was not a compulsory subject and yet a larger number of students were led astrary in that province than in any other. He would repeat that the retention of English history in the curriculum was of the utmost importance. Englishmen need not be afraid that what they had done in the past would be misunderstood. This question had now ceased to be an educational one. The question now was : Was the Senate an independent body, or was it one of the departments of Government for the purpose of registering the decrees of the Secretariat? Was the Senate prepared to reverse their decision in the matter, because a Government letter had arrived ? If they did so it would be practically an admission on their part that they had done their work perfunctorily. It was a question which affected the dignity of the Senate. He complained that there had been a betrayal. He did not charge the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp with it, but he would say that at the time of the compromise the other amendments were withdrawn on the understanding that English history would be retained. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp was Director of Public Instruction, and it was a question of good faith between the Senate and Government. The speaker concluded by saying that he would vote against Mr. Natrajan's amendment.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp said it was much to be regretted that Government had not raised its objections soon after the compromise had been arrived at. But, however that might be, Government after a consideration of the full report placed before them had come to the conclusion that English history should not continue to be a compulsory subject of study and that they were not bound by the compromise to which he (the speaker) was a party. Government thought that owing to the compromise the question of English history had not been fully discussed, and it had, therefore, ordered him to move the amendment which he had given notice of, and which was the original proposal of Government, that the second compulsory subject should be either a second language or mathematics. Recently he had asked the opinion of the Arts' professors of this Presidency about this matter, and a very large number of them were in favour of having one compulsory and one optional subject. He placed these views before Government and they were much impressed by them. He had been authorized by Government to say that the would have no objection to there being only one compulsory subject. As to English history, it was a mistake to suppose that the study of that subject would be proscribed altogether. Government had only proposed that English history should be transferred from the compulsory to the voluntary list. As to the issuing of whips with which he was charged, he would say that he had sent an intimation round, only because many members had expressed a desire that as most of them were busy men and could not find time to attend the Senate very often, they might be informed whenever there was a likelihood of an important matter being discussed by that body.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp need not have told them that the issuing of whips was not an unknown thing in England. But Parliamentary whips were issued under entirely different conditions to those which prevailed in this country. As to himself, he had never issued any whip during his forty years' career as a public man. He had never had an occasion to issue a whip, because he was brought up in the traditions of those great men who in their days guided the educational policy of this Presidency, and who always taught that in a body like the Senate, it was a most improper thing to issue whips. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had said the whips had been issued, because a number of members had expressed a desire that they should be informed when a important matter was coming up for discussion. But he (the speaker) thought they were issued not only for the purpose of stimulating their presence, but also their judgment in the direction of the views held by the Government. Did Mr. Sharp justify whips of this character ? As to the Government letter, who could guarantee that it would not be regarded as a precedent by H. E. Sir George Clarke's successors, all of whom might not possess his abilities ! He joined warmly in the protest made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale against the unconstitutional manner in which Government had interfered in this case.

The Senate then adjourned till the 28th instant.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Proposed Amalgamation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal to amalgamate Mrs. Annie Besant's scheme of a University of India with the Hindu University scheme for which I have been working has been fully considered.

As is obvious from what has appeared in the papers one party is opposed to the amalgamation, while another would welcome it, with conditions. On close examination it becomes evident that what both parties really want is that the Hindu University should be both in name and in reality a distinctively and genuinely Hindu institution, the governing body of which should be Hindu, except for such representatives of the Crown as it may be pleased to nominate on it and such other persons as may, for special reasons, be invited by that body to join it ; and that the arrangements for religious education should be in the hands of those who belong to the Hindu religion. These conditions are considered to be essential to secure the confidence and co-operation of the Hindu community as a whole, and to make them look upon the University as an institution peculiarly their own, with special claims upon their sympathy and support.

The petition for a Charter, which Mrs. Besant has submitted to the Government and the rules of management appended thereto, were drawn up for a University which was to be only an examining body in the beginning and which was to make no distinctions between religions, but to affiliate all institutions—Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Parsi, Buddhist—alike. The governing body of such a University was to consist—and rightly—of representatives of various faiths. Even with the changes proposed in Mrs. Besant's letter, dated 11-4-11, which has been published in the papers and issued as a supplement to the "C. H. C. Magazine," that petition and those rules of management do not meet the requirements of a teaching university which will belong to one denomination in particular. Those changes were thought out very cursorily at very short notice, and were put forward for consideration by those who were interested in either of the two schemes. The fuller consideration that they have since received has shown that they are not suited and cannot be adopted for the purpose of the proposed Hindu University and that it is necessary to prepare a new constitution and to draw up a fresh petition for a charter for such a University. A constitution committee, composed of eminent Hindu educationists and lawyers, will soon take up this work.

The Central Hindu College being in Benares, where the University is to be founded, it is both natural and reasonable that it should be the first College to be affiliated to the University. That College is an avowedly Hindu institution. Its Board of Trustees is practically entirely Hindu. It has been built up largely by the donations of Hindus, and with very few exceptions, it is only Hindu students who attend it. There is thus every reason why the College should be amalgamated with the University and become part of it. It will be of no small advantage that this should be so. There have recently been some complaints regarding the management of the College. Assuming that these complaints are just, in whole or in part, that can only afford reason for greater co-operation with a view to improve and strengthen the management, but not for leaving the College alone and withholding sympathy and support from it.

As regards the terms of incorporation of affiliation, they cannot be finally settled until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the C. H. C. has been held and the constitution of the new University has been laid down. But there is no reason to apprehend that these terms will not be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this statement will satisfy all thoughtful men, and that every Hindu will earnestly co-operate to make the idea of a Hindu University an accomplished fact.—Yours, &c.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Allahabad, July 14.

MR. JUSTICE KENSINGTON officiates as Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court during Sir Arthur Reid's absence on leave.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Commissioner's Assistant.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a request from the Commissioner asking for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner temporarily. The Commissioner wrote :—

"I have the honour to state that the amount of my work, with which I find difficulty in coping at any time, will be so greatly increased on account of the Royal visit, that I consider it necessary to recommend to the Corporation that a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should be temporarily appointed. As the Corporation are probably aware, I am the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund, and the duties of that post, in which the financial interests of the Corporation are to some extent involved, are such as will, if properly performed, prevent me from giving the necessary attention to the details of purely Municipal work. In addition to this, the departmental work of the Municipality will be in many ways increased on account of the Royal visit. I have the honour therefore to recommend that a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should be appointed temporarily for three months from 1st October, 1911."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that under the circumstances mentioned in the commissioner's letter, the Corporation approved of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner (Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S.) on a salary of Rs. 1,500. In proposing the resolution, Mr. Ibrahim said that this proposition would not have anything to do with the question of the appointment of a permanent Deputy Municipal Commissioner, which was being considered by a Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Milne had asked the Commissioner to give his emphatic opinion on the question of appointing a permanent Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner would not give his opinion at once. He asked 12 months' time to consider and give his opinion on the subject. The Committee had, therefore, deferred consideration of that question for 12 months, and therefore members should dismiss from their mind the idea that the present incumbent would be permanent. For the present the general opinion was in favour of appointing the Deputy, whom the Commissioner had recommended.

Dr. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. S. Mistry was against the proposition on the ground that the new man to be appointed was to do the Municipal work and their Commissioner was to be busy with the functions in connection with the Royal visit. He did not think a new man would do the Municipal work satisfactorily.

Mr. Jehangir Petit did not see the reason of the Corporation giving assistance to Mr. Cadell, who in his private capacity of a public citizen had undertaken the duties of the general secretary of the Royal Visit Fund. If the Corporation wished to contribute to the general fund in connection with the Royal visit, they might do so in the ordinary way, but this was not a desirable form of contribution. There was, he said, great force in what had fallen from Mr. Mistry. The appointment of a Deputy Commissioner was not justified and he emphatically opposed the Commissioner's request.

Mr. Joseph Baptista thought that if it was desirable to grant the Commissioner's request for an assistant, instead of a Deputy Commissioner, an assistant might be given him. To press the principle which he advocated, Mr. Ibrahim had proposed a Deputy Commissioner.

The President : On the contrary he disclaims it.

Mr. Baptista : He disclaims it in his remarks but his resolution supports that principle.

Mr. Baptista then pointed out that there were several legal objections to Mr. Ibrahim's proposition which could be remedied by an amendment, and he accordingly proposed as an amendment that the Commissioner be empowered to obtain the services of an assistant on a salary of Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Watcha seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia moved another amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that an assistant might be appointed by the Commissioner on a monthly salary of Rs. 500 at the most.

Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Readymoney was in favour of Mr. Ibrahim's proposition, because he thought the amendments abrogated the powers of the Standing Committee and appointed an incumbent before the Committee had criticised or recommended the appointment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Corporation was unanimous that a competent assistant should be given to the Commissioner. To meet the whole case in view of the discussion, which had taken place that afternoon, he would move another amendment. He accordingly moved that consideration of the matter be postponed till the next monthly meeting and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to write another letter to the Corporation, asking for their approval of the Commissioner's appointment as General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund and dealing with the legal objections raised at the meeting.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that the temporary appointment asked for was an experimental measure. He had not decided the question of having a permanent Deputy Commissioner. No Commissioner was willing to delegate work or power of doing work to a deputy which he himself could do. Again, no one knew better than the Commissioner himself that it was not possible for him to do his work as satisfactorily as he wished. At present he was doing his work spasmodically. Certain patrolling and supervision duty he would like to delegate to a deputy. As that officer would be much younger than other Heads of Departments. He would not delegate to him many functions, which should be done by the Commissioner himself. As to a five hundred rupee assistant he said, he would rather not have him. If he wanted a deputy he must be a competent officer.

On a division all the amendments were lost and the original motion was agreed to.

A CASKET FOR THE KING.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee, appointed by the Corporation in April last, to consider necessary action in view of the Royal visit, presented a report. This first described the meeting of citizens on April 13th at which a Committee and sub-committees were appointed, and then proceeded :—

What therefore remains for the Corporation to consider is to decide in what manner they will co-operate with the committees aforesaid and to make arrangements according to all past precedents for the presentation of an address of welcome to Their Majesties enshrined in a suitable casket. The question of converting the Apollo Bunder into a worthy gateway of India in commemoration of the Royal visit has also been referred to the Committee. With regard to this proposal and the question of co-operating in the general arrangements for celebrating the visit, the Committee will make a report hereafter. They have asked the Commissioner to ascertain the views of the Royal Visit Fund Committee as to the desirability of having a permanent memorial of Their Majesties' Visit in the shape of a Medical College attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital to be named after King George, and are awaiting a report on the subject.

In the meanwhile, however, they submit for the acceptance of the Corporation two designs selected for the address to be presented to Their Majesties. With a view to securing the most artistic and appropriate design for the occasion, the Committee advertised, in anticipation of the Corporation's approval, two prizes, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 250, for two original and artistic designs. In response to this advertisement, 74 designs were received. These were referred to a Sub-Committee of the Committee who have, after a careful examination of the same, in consultation with Mr. Cecil L. Burns and Mr. G. Wittet, recommended the designs submitted by the undermentioned gentlemen for the prizes of Rs. 500, and Rs. 250 respectively:—(1) Mr. G. K. Trilokekar, (2) Mr. H. Foster King. In submitting these two designs to the Corporation, the Committee beg to state that they concur in the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee and recommend that the two prizes be awarded accordingly and that Mr. Trilokekar's design be adopted for execution. In anticipation of the Corporation's approval of this proposal, the Committee have invited quotations from several firms for a casket to be prepared in accordance with the design which will be placed before the Corporation.

The Committee are of opinion that in view of the expressed wishes of Their Majesties no presents should be offered. Their Majesties also expressed their desire that the caskets for addresses should not be of an unduly expensive character. The Committee consider that for a City like Bombay the limit of Rs. 25,000 for the casket will not be excessive.

Several members of the Committee, however, intimated that while approving the remainder of the report they did not agree with the majority of the Committee in their selection of a design. Amongst these were Mr. Owen Dunn, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir wrote :—I am strongly against the design recommended by the Committee. It is an incongruous mixture of styles and not worthy of the City of Bombay. Who ever heard of a casket, with a Hindu temple for the top, a mosque for the body, with winged-bulls for this marvellous whole to rest on?. . . I trust even at this stage the Corporation will not accept Mr. Trilokekar's design.

Mr. S. M Edwardes said:—As the design has been chosen and as no good purpose will now be served by rejecting the Committee's choice and bringing about further delay, I acquiesce in the draft report. The design chosen does not strike me as wholly appropriate, but let us hope the firm who carry out the work will be able to make it up into something presentable.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said :—The design approved is in my opinion an exceedingly poor one from all points of view and ought to be condemned.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted ; that the two prizes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 be respectively awarded to Mr. Trilokekar and Mr. Foster King for designs for the caskets submitted by them ; that Mr. Trilokekar's design be adopted for execution and that the Corporation would be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the necessary expenditure.

Dr. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and that the Corporation were of opinion that in view of their Majesties' expressed wish the cost of the casket should not be more than Rs. 6,000.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Monday, the 31st instant.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Celebration in Bombay.

ON Friday last, a number of pupils and friends of the School of Modern Languages gathered round Monsieur Desroches at the Taj Building in order to celebrate the French National Fete (Le 14 Juillet). The enterprising principal of the School has transferred to Bombay his working quarters from Simla where he was "le professeur a la mode du beau monde." Monsieur Desroaches is not quite new to Bombay. The press has made him known before through his lectures given at the United Service Institute in Simla some time ago.

Friday's successful "At Home" showed the interest Bombay people are taking in French things and in language study in general. During the evening French songs and French recitals were given by English pupils. Among the guests we may mention the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Collie, gentlemen and ladies from the different foreign colonies, etc. In a little speech Monsieur Desroches thanked his guests for their kind attendance and the sympathy shown for the School and everything done in it. He explained in a few words why French people celebrate the 14th July.

It is, he said, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (July 14 1789) and especially of the Federation day held in Paris in 1790. He emphasised also that this National Fete is nearly an international anniversary considering that it reminded the awakening of all nations to the modern ideas of equal right and justice for all men. The basis of the well-known motto Liberate, Egalite and Fraternite. The most joyful party ended under the strain of the "Marseillaise" with loud hurrahs for the Republique and the "Entente Cordiale."

THE THACKERAY CENTENARY.

Dinner of the Titmarsh Club.

In celebration of the Thackeray Centenary, the Titmarsh Club gave a dinner on June 28, to the brethren of the Charterhouse in the hall of that institution, where Thackeray himself dined a few days before his death. The dinner followed a memorial service in the chapel, conducted by the Rev. W. F. J. Romanis, at which the lesson was read by Mr. Cyril Maude and an address was delivered by the Rev. Gerald Davies, the Master of the Charterhouse.

The Master presided at the dinner afterwards, at which the company included the Bishop of Gloucester, Colonel Sir Edward Thackeray, V.C., Mr. F. Espinasse, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., Professor Saintsbury, Sir L. Guillemard, Mr. Harry Furniss, Mr. J. A. Foote, K.C., Mr. Thomas Secombe, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, Mr. John Lane, Mr. R. J. N. Neville, M.P., Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Sidney Low, and Mr. W. J. Locke. Mr. Robert Wright, who was butler to the House when the present Master was a boy at the school, and who waited on Thackeray in the masters' common room, was also present behind the Master's chair.

Sir Algernon West proposed "The Governors and the Brethren of Charterhouse." He said that he believed that he alone of those at the dinner was present at the funeral of Thackeray, whom his Headmaster, Russell, had described as an "idle, profligate, and unfeeling boy." As it would be difficult to talk of Waterloo and not think of Wellington, to talk of Trafalgar and not think of Nelson, so it would be impossible to speak of the Greyfriar without thinking of Thackeray. His name would be remembered as long as English history lasted.

Mr. Foote, K. C., in responding, said that it was now more than thirty-seven years since, as a boy of 14, he stood in the gallery of that hall and looked down upon a score like that, when there was pointed out to him the commanding form and conspicuous personality of William Makepeace Thackeray, who as Old Carthusian had come there to make a speech. The boys all recognised that they were looking upon the greatest of then living Carthusians and very soon after, when the news came that Thackeray was no more, there was not one boy in the room who did not understand that Charterhouse had lost one of the greatest children to whom the school had given birth.

The last toast of the evening, which was drunk in silence, was "The Immortal Memory of William Makepeace Thackeray," proposed by the Chairman.

A bouquet was presented during the evening to Lady Richmond Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter.

A reception was held after the dinner by the Master of the Charterhouse and Mrs. G. Davies.

SOCIETY OF KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

TO MARK the purchase of Clifford's Inn by the Society of Knights Bachelor, a large reception was held on June 28, at the new headquarters. This was the first meeting of the Order since the reign of James I. About 425 of the knights are now members of the society, the highest possible number being about 600. They are scattered over all parts of the Empire.

The last occasion when the hall of the Inn was used as a court of law was when Chief Justice Mathew Hale sat, with seventeen other judges, to settle claims, after the Great Fire of London. On June 23, the Judges' Walk was covered with tea-tables for the entertainment of the guests.

Sir Henry Pellatt, the president of the Society, with Lady Pellatt, received the guests in the hall, which had been suitably decorated for the occasion. The words of the original oath were printed on the programme handed to the company present, which included representatives of every profession, and numbered over five hundred. Amongst the guests were :—Lord Salisbury, Lord Lucas, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Henry Seymour and Lady King, Col. Sir William Dunn, Col. Sir Malcolm and Lady Fox, Col. Sir John and Lady Young, Lieut. Col Sir William and Lady Leishman, Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby, C. S. I., and Mrs. Willoughby, Major.-Gen. Lennox, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Maxse, Col. Bourke, Major Edward Coates, Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin, Col. and Mrs. Evans, Col. McLean and the officers of the Canadian Contingent, Col. Hill and the officers of the Buffs. Col. Hikson, C. B., and Major and Mrs. Henry Brock.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The rainfall has become heavier in the southern half of the West Coast and has decreased further in north-east India. In Lower Burma the falls remain nearly general, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Port Blair, Bassein and Toungoo report one and a half inches ; Moulmein and Akyab, three ; Diamond Island, two; Cheerapunji and Mymensingh one and a half ; Chittagong and Dinajpur, four ; Jalpaiguri, two ; Darjeeling and Purnea, one and a half ; Patna, three ; Goa and Cochin, one and a half ; Calicut, four ; and Mercara, two. The temperature is rather high in the United Provinces.

The forecast shows a further increase of rainfall on the West Coast and an extension into the interior of the Peninsula with an increase in north-east India, especially in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The conditions remain favourable for thunderstorms in north-west India.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Kola," Captain W. C. Morrison, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea, but no rain all the way from Muscat.

The Wilson line steamer "Bassanio," Captain J. Boxhall, which arrived on Sunday, from Hull, met with strong south-west monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapia.	Byculla nade	Fort Colaba.	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	24·54	24·06	23·99	23·12
Monday, 17th July.....	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·02
Total	24·56	24·06	24·01	23·14
Same date last year	31·24	27·22	26·79	26·14

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	Inches	Cents.
Total from 1st Jan.	57	19

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., GUMBALLA HILL, July 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Gumbal'a Hill ...	In. cts. 0·01	In. cts. 21·60	In. cts. 49·02	In cts. 29·29

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17th JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects improving.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain ; sometimes cloudy and looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing completed. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Crops needed generally, sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing begun.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th July to date.
Sushire (16th)	96·3	80·0	...	0·00
Jask	100·3	82·3	...	0·00
Muskat (16th)	105·3	93·6	...	0·00
Multan	108·3	95·1	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	100·9	74·9	...	3·23
Lahore	101·9	85·2	0·03	3·24
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	95·0	79·2	...	5·16
Agra	101·0	85·5	...	1·21
Mainpuri	100·3	79·6	...	3·88
Jhansi	98·0	82·0	...	3·29
Cawnpore	101·2	83·9	...	1·87

BY THE WAY.

NEW PEERAGES.

The Front Opposition Bench will lose a good many inches and ounces in stature and in weight by the removal of Sir Alexander Acland-Hood and Mr. Akers-Douglas to the House of Lords. Mr. Akers-Douglas, a smooth, round-faced senator, had been Home Secretary, and not infrequently, in the absence of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, acted as leader of the Opposition, though one does not remember that his excursions into these responsibilities went much beyond the usual inquiry of the Prime Minister as to the course of business for the following week. This question, however, he used to put with much suavity of manner, and indeed he excelled rather in these preliminary courtesies of the ring than in the actual administration of knocks and blows. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood has been for years in close relationship with Mr. Balfour, and if they like one another very much—and it always appears that they do—must be because each one supplies the attributes which the other does not possess. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, a long-moustached Grenadier Guard, used to bark at the House as though the members were before him on parade. He might quite easily have been the colonel who presented the regimental wedding gift to the major, and said, "Major, there's the pot." But his Parliamentary speeches were infrequent, and one will always remember him for his long stride up the floor of the House, his smart demeanour in the parade of the four Whips before the Chair when the division figures are read out and his rather explosive quarrels with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's first Chief Whip. He and Mr. Balfour went together over the brink in 1905 in the best of fellowship, and picked themselves up together still on the best of terms.

PARIS "DEAN OF FACULTY."

Maitre Labori, who is so well-known on this side of the Channel, has attained the highest honour that his peers can confer upon him, that is, he has been elected Batonnier of the Paris Bar. There is no position analogous to that of batonnier at the English Bar, unless it be the treasurership of the respective Inns, a position much coveted, and recently held at Lincoln's Inn by the King. In the case of the treasurer, the election is made by the Benchers of the particular Inn, but the batonnier is elected by the whole Bar. The Chairmanship of the Bar Council might in some respects, correspond to the position of batonnier, but it is only of modern creation. Again, the election is made by the Council. We should say that Me. Labori's high office corresponds most closely to the Dean of Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, a position now held by Mr. Scott Dickson. The "Dean of Faculty" is not a political appointment. With the exception of Henry Erskine, who was ousted on political grounds, one believes it may be said the appointment has always been made as a token of honour.

MAITRE LABORI'S GREAT CASES.

Memories are short, and this is the only excuse for further reference to Me. Labori. Although a distinguished member of the Paris Bar, it was not until Zola intervened in the Dreyfus case that Me. Labori's name became widely known outside France. He appeared for Dreyfus at the second court-martial and narrowly escaped death at the hands of an anti-Dreyfusite. More recently, when Mdme. Humbert's mythical millions were the talk of Europe, Labori was called to that sprightly lady's aid, but his eloquence availed her not. Then when M. Lemoine found himself in difficulties with Sir Julius Wernher, about the manufacture of diamonds, he turned to Labori in despair, but in this instance also the client was beyond the skill of his advocate.

A NEW ZEALAND BULL.

A good story, told by Sir Joseph Ward, appears in "M.A.P.":—A few years ago, the Chinese in New Zealand were found to be doing a very great deal of the laundry work available, and had so thrown out of employment the women-workers in some of the laundries. In New Zealand, a laundry is a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, so it occurred to a law-maker that he could settle the difficulty of this Chinese competition by a neat amendment in the interpretation clause of the Act abovementioned. An amendment was, therefore drafted and printed, and sent with the utmost seriousness and good faith to the Crown Law Office for consideration; it contained a provision in these words: "For the purposes of this Act (the Factories Act), a Chinaman shall be deemed to be a girl under eighteen years of age."

HOW HISTORY IS MADE.

A curious blunder has just been made in Paris, illustrating how history is made. The Parisians delight to honour their famous men, so they determined to mark the dwelling in the Rue de Vaugirard where Janin, the critic, lived for six years. A plaque was affixed at No. 30 in that thoroughfare, and the result has been almost disastrous to the concierge, who, when he saw what had been done, bordered upon a fit. Fortunately the concierge has recovered, so we shall not see anyone indicted for "homicide from imprudence," for, following this humble servitor's suggestion, the roll of tenants has been searched, and it turns out that the author of "L'Ane Mort" lived at No 20. The mistake is to be set right, but there will be no ceremony on this occasion.

A GOLFER'S YARN.

I have heard men offer sundry and divers admirable reasons for their inability to play what they were pleased to call their game, in such number that it seemed scarcely possible that in this latter day I should hear a new one. Yet so it has happened. That late lark singing, or the wings of that confounded windmill whirling, are mere gross sense impressions to break the ideal concentration of mind and eye upon the ball. This was by far more subtle and psychological. "I can't play, my dear fellow," was the form which this quite novel apology took. "I'm sorry, I'm completely off my game—the fact is I'm almost certain that my caddie's a Radical!" What it is to be a politician! is the comment of Mr. Horace Hutchinson in "Country Life."

ECCLESIASTICAL LATIN.

For some time the Pope and the Vatican authorities have been occupied considering the pronunciation of Latin in the churches. While in the churches of France, and some in England, one hears "Deus qui fecit cœlum et terram," the Italians say, "Deous coui fetchit tcheloum," and the Germans "Fetsit tseloum." It follows that Roman Catholics when away from home find these divergencies in pronunciation somewhat difficult to follow; so the Vatican is of opinion that there should be a uniformity of pronunciation. If there be any result from the Vatican deliberations, it may be surmised, says a writer in a Paris newspaper, that the Italian form will be adopted as approaching most nearly that of the ancient Romans.

AN AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

Our Paris contemporaries seem never to weary in proving that nothing under the sun is new. The "Dumfries Courier," in an excellent Coronation number dealing with the prospects for flying in the past, does the same. One of the experimenters, we read was a Mr. Henson, who built a machine called the "aerial steam carriage." It was illustrated in the Dumfries and Galloway Courier" on April 10, 1843, and so identical is it with the aeroplane of to-day, even to the wheels that were intended to give it motion preparatory to flight that the reproduced engraving in the Coronation number with the description shows that had Henson been able to perfect his engine, the modern flying machine would have been anticipated by sixty-eight years.

SWEET PEAS AND THE DRY WEATHER.

The record heat in England has come as a surprise to all sweet pea-lovers, and the majority are amazed at the progress the plants have made and the top speed at which the flowers have been expanding. Given a continuance of such weather, not a few of the earlier plantings will soon be exhausted, the more so where light soils obtain. Sweet peas in slightly-shaded places, says the "Garden", will have a good opportunity this year. Gather all flowers as soon as they expand, taking them indoors or giving them to friends, anything rather than allowing them to flower and exhaust the plants by seedi g. Water the plants preferably with sun-warmed water, but do not drive a hissing stream of ice-cold water at their feet and legs.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS FROM PARIS.

The great week of the Paris season is over, writes a Paris lady correspondent in mail week, and with it go the echoes which have reached us of the still greater Coronation week in London. The Journee des Drags and the Grand Prix both had their measure of smart toilettes, although every one was a little disappointed that the week, as a whole, had not shown us such sunshine as we had hoped, and therefore ultra summer dresses were impossible.

AT THE GRAND PRIX.

Lace feathers, and soft silken materials in black and white, or in very delicate grades of colour like mauve, tilleul, [pastel blue and the faintest of rose pink, were the outstanding features of the Grand Prix and the Journee des Grags. Tussore and surah were used for tailor-mades, and lingerie frocks were more often than not made up with black satin or coloured silks. Lovely long coats of chiffon and lace, or satin and lace, covered some of the more fragile dresses, and one or two of Royal purple made splendid splashes of colour in the paddock and on the stands. White flowers trimmed white hats, blue hats, and black hats, and there were some perfectly lovely leghorn shapes trimmed with carnations, peonies, roses, and all the flowers which lend themselves to millinery. But unquestionably feathers carried the millinery honours, just as lace carried the palm for dresses.

LONGCHAMP TOILETTES.

A robe seen at Longchamp recently by; is typical of the kind of dress one saw there both in style and material. It is in white satin, veiled with black mousseline, dentelle d'Angleterre and Chantilly. The waist-belt is in black velvet and the hat, black crin trimmed with white gourah. This dress was only one of the many black-and-white dresses carried out in one or more kinds of lace over white satin, and the majority were perfectly charming, for the woman who does not look well in lace is very rare indeed. Fichus and tunics were numberless, and not a few dresses had short, narrow trains. The taffetas dresses were fascinating also; particularly noticeable was one in jade green trimmed with lovely Alencon lace arranged as a fichu and fastened at the waist with a bunch of tender pink rosebuds. The sleeves were short and had lace frills, and the slightly full skirt, was trimmed round the feet with three narrow flounces with unravelled edges. Another charming taffetas frock was in Nattier blue, shot with rose and trimmed with narrow black velvet and lace frills, also arranged with a fichu and ruches. A very handsome lace gown was in filet over black satin, relieved by a waist-belt of cerise chiffon with long ends well weighted.

A FEW TAILOR-MADES.

The few tailor-mades I remember were in Tussore, Surah, or Liberty, and they all showed longer basques and "set in" sleeves—the kimono sleeve is, in fact, quite dead as far as the dressmakers are concerned; and I am told that in the autumn we shall see some charming models with the severe lines of the old-fashioned tailor-made, the sort of thing no woman can ever cut. One wonders what the dressmaking-tailors will make of this fashion, for it is lamentably true that, although every big dressmaking house in Paris now claims the right to make tailor-mades, very few of them succeed in getting a well-balanced coat and a skirt which hangs true.

THE FULLER SKIRT.

If what one hears is true, we shall see some thoroughly full skirts for evening wear next season; flounces in fluffy chiffon or soft lace will be favourite trimmings, and the waistline will be rounded and lower down. Some people seem to think we may see the crinoline, but we have been threatened with this so often that one no longer believes it. The rage for shiny gauze will not last much longer, although when veiled with lace or chiffon it is a charming material, but for fuller skirts it would be impossible. Even our walking skirts will suggest fulness, but it is not probable that they will be really ample, as we have all learned how much cleaner and more comfortable it is to have a skirt which does not fall in folds impossible to hold up.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING TOWN.

Apart from the actual buying of one's clothes, there is always the great question of taking care of them, and this is the moment when the Parisiennes are very busy setting both their houses and wardrobes in order before going away to the country or seaside. The bargain sales are also very tempting, as it is now quite a Parisian event when the dressmakers on the Place Vendome send out letters inviting their "clients" to come to the sale of the passing season's models. The advantage of these dresses is that they will be in fashion next year, and they are cut as no second-rate dressmaker can cut, even though she may be quite clever. They are also trimmed as no ordinary dressmaker "can" trim; for instance, I saw a charming little navy blue crepe de Chine trimmed slightly with tartain silk. The gown was lightly gathered into a folded belt of crepe de Chine edged with tartan, and all down the front of the dress from the guimpe ran a narrow panel of tartan, bordered on either side with closely-placed tartan buttons. The corsage was closely soutache over the shoulders and kimono sleeves, and the guimpe and under-sleeves were of fine Brussels lace. A dress like this might be bought for £6, and certainly it would cost double when quite new. The drawback is, of course, that some houses will not do the necessary alterations, and a clever maid or small dressmaker is inevitable, also cleaner must have everything before it can be worn; but even then they are bargains worth having.

THE WEARING OF VEILS.

The choice and putting on of veils is a great matter where the general appearance is concerned, and with the shape of the hat each veil must be specially arranged and chosen. The flying lace veil is very rarely seen in Paris now, but the figured net is in high favour, and it is worn close to the face. White veils are fairly general, and black and white ones are always more or less worn because they are so much more becoming than those in all-black. Motor veils are very varied in tint, and really make the cachet of the bonnet by the way they are arranged round the head and face. A simple black or white veil first, and then two mousseline veil in different shades, wound about the head in becoming folds, makes a very fascinating bonnet out of quite an ordinary toque or silk bonnet, and big bead cabuchons holding the veils in place over the ears make decorative ornaments.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)
For Dismissal.

375-11 Shamrao M and H Jehangir Hormusji Umrigar vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

656-10 Thakurdas and Co, Messrs F Fischer and Co vs Charles Andrea Cortese, Payne and Co.

469-10 Shamrao M and H Gianchand Meghandas vs Vatanmal Assomal and others Raghavaya R and N

631-10 Mirza M and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamroodin Makri and another vs Sahabadin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay Captain and V. For postponement.

518-08 Chitnis M and K Purshotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R

55-10 Wadia G and Co Dayabai Moolanchand vs Kalidas Navalchand and others Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H Inperson.

414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

438-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhshmi Narsinham and others Raghvaya B and N.

254-09 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.

375-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rastomji Singara, Nanu H and Co.

398-09 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

519-10 Sinetham B and Co Doolabhdas Lowji and another vs Dayal Kanji and Co Mulla

22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Moroba and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

9-02 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs Haridas Purshotam and others, Little and Co.

382-07 M B Chotia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M

178-09 Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jam Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others Mulla and M

839-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmantram vs Aidan Peerdhan Captain and E

840-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmatram vs Ajiaram Peerdhan Captain and V

129-10—Jehangir and S Dhunbai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Coursetji Daruwala and others N B Vakil in person Jehangir and S.

46-10—S A Tyabji Jugoorath Shivram Jadhaw vs Gangabai and another Raghavaya B and N.

150-10—Captain and V Mowji as Ramji Poonja and another Tyabji D and Co.

416-05 Payne and Co Esmail Joosub vs The Secretary of State for India E F Nicholson.

236-08 Daphtary F and D Triwandas Haridas and another vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others Edgelow G W Mirza M and M.

998-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narrondas vs Jugalnarayen Ramlal Jamshedji R and D.

955-09 Edgelow G W and Co Pranjiwandas Odhowji vs Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya Bhaishankar K and G.

68-10 T A Gandhi Mohanlal Jugjiwandas vs Bhagwatlal Goculdas Gajiwala Shamrao M and H

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

322-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Moti-Shivlai vs The Bombay Cotton Milis Co Payne and Co

343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs Ayab Kumari Tyabji D and Co

46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhai Shankar Nanabhai vs Morarji Keshawji Edgelow G W and Co.

754-09 Wadia G and Co Alby Jaith Mistry vs Vannialidas Jiwandas Bros Mahtubhai J and M

612-09 Dastur and Co Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji and others Madhowji K and C

578-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullaly Moochalla and others vs C Chhaganlal and Co Maneeklal and N

629-10 Pestonji R R K and Co Kesrising Chandmul vs Gangadas Nagindas Motichand and another.

724-10 Thakurdas and Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chapwala Captain and V

744-10 Smetham B and Co Ghellabhai Shivji vs Valabhji Cooverji and others Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D Ragha B N

753-10 Jehangir G and B Jamsetji Rustomji, Awabai Jamsetji, C Jamsetji and others Kanga and S

765-10 Madhowji K and C The Advocate-General of Bombay, Damodher Jivan and another Unwala and P, Pestonji R Kola and Co

786-10 In Person Vasta Ramji widow and others Shroff D D Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir G and B

349-09 Tyabji D and Co K D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and V Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bachelor.)
For Consent Decree.

871-10 Payne and Co Lakhmichand Manekchand vs The Collector of Bombay E F Nicholson.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

141-11 Dadachanji and Co Kalyandas and Co Ramji Sonawalla vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M Kanga.

910-10 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Dadoo Haji Hiraji vs Sharifabai widow and others.

1212-10 Madhowji K C Venji Pairaj vs Tulsidas Shamidas and another.

170-11 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros and Jumani vs Gopal Kashinath Manohar and others Dikshit D and S

215-11 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani vs Shankar Balwant Godboly and others Dikshit D and S.

261-11 Raghawaya B and N Keshowlal Chotalal vs Amichand Mulchand.

379-11 Jehangir G and B Esufally Kassulji vs Mulla Abdulali Esaji and others.

388-11 Malvi M and R Ramrikhdas Shrivall vs Radheshaym Hargovindrai and another.

403-11 Mulla and M Radhakisson Dwarkadas vs Purshotomdas Bhagvandas.

410-11 Mulla and M Nowroji Jeevanji Gazdar vs Jehangir Jeewanji Gazalar and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

428-11 Khanderao L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Radhakisson Dayaram.

471-11 C P Dabunha Dwarkadas Goverdhandas vs Bachoo Haji Jacob and another.

489-11 Jehangir and S Meherally Bhimji and another vs Damodhar Devram.

501-11 Matubhai J and M Vassanji Tricumji and another vs The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co.

505-11 Jehangir and S Tyabally Kurrunji Barodavalla vs Tyabally Essaji Harinawalla Undefended New Long Causes.

291-11 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbai Ramdas vs Balkrishna Raghunath Shrigarpuri and others.

370-11 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Esabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji.

Long Causes.

132-09—Mehta and D Manalal Nanalal Ghandy vs Fatmabai widow and others Kanga and S Judah and S Craigi B and C.

773-10—Madhowji K and C Mulraj Khatau vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Edgelow G W and Co Bhaishankar K and G.

555-10—Nanu H and Co Tyaballi Eusufbhoy and others vs Abdeally Mahomedally and others Payne and Co.

131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtulla Gangjee vs Hassanally Sullemanji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

62-10—Ardeshir H D and Co Amritlal Girdhar vs Vallabhdas Kasaidas and others Tyabji D and Co

757-09 Dikshit D S Bamji Naranji vs Vassanji Khimji and others Bhaishankar K and G Little and Co.

791-09 Mulla and M The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and another Pestonji R K and Co.

553-04 Khanderao L and M Samson Haskel vs Madhodas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta Little and Co.

68-07 T A Gandhi Joonus Haji Ahmed vs sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.

621-10 Bicknell M and R Damji Keshavji vs Gokuldas Premji Ookerda Bhai Shanker K and G.

532-06 Jehangir G and B Sitaram Ganpatram vs Luxmibai widow and others Khanderao L and M

371-11 Jehangir and S Madhowji Dayal vs Amin Appasaheb Bhailabha and another G H Dalal.

489-10 Bhaishankar K and G. The Tricumdas Mills Co. in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau, Little and Co. Edgelow G W and Co.

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau Little and Co.

561-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarising vs, Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and D.

581-10 Daphtary F and D, Makanji and Co. Nathmalji; Bridichand and others Edgelow G W and Co.

670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godavari Bai.

499-10 Nanu H. and Co. Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others, Juddah and S.

203-08 Jehangir G and B Mulabai widow vs. Badriprasad Tucaram S A Tyabji.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

AN OPTIMIST.

Sir Edward Morris, unlike most Newfoundlanders is afflicted with optimism. He said the other day, that he believed the result of the Imperial Conference would be to lay the foundations of a great Imperial College, in which such matters as taxation and Imperial Preference would be settled to the general advantage. One is curious to know what indications of a settlement of the questions involved in Imperial Preference Sir Edward has seen in the Conference which has just closed. The subject one believes, was ignored at every meeting, in order not to hurt Mr. Asquith's feelings.

A STORMY ISLE.

Politics in Newfoundland, by the bye, are somewhat stormy; and Sir Robert Bond, whom Sir Edward Morris succeeded as Prime Minister, had the unpleasant experience of being thrown into the sea by some of his opponents during the election campaign in which he was defeated. This was about as plain a hint as Mr. George received when he had to escape in a policeman's uniform, or the Home Secretary, when he was booed in the streets as he rode ahead of the Royal Procession. Sir Edward Morris is a genial personage, less forcible than Sir Robert Bond. He was in Europe last year in connection with the Newfoundland arbitration at The Hague.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.

The perils of Niagara seem to be diminishing. Three more adventurers have successfully braved them, one upon an aeroplane, another by barrel, and yet a third on a wire. The airman, in fact, encouraged by the success of his first flight through the gorge, attempted a second, and again succeeded, which was, perhaps, rather more than he deserved. For Niagara is the kind of well to which the pitcher very soon goes too often. It has already taken its toll of the foolhardy, and will do so again. Of these the best known was Captain Webb, of Channel fame, who, less fortunate than the latest adventurers, lost his life in attempting to swim the Rapids. Blondin crossed them on the tight rope, and that certainly seems the safest method.

THE NEW STAMPS.

The cause of the faulty design of the new stamps has now been revealed, at least, in part. A common criticism is that the Sovereign's head is eclipsed by the ornamentation. We now learn that Mr. Mackennall was not commissioned to produce a whole design. The King's head was taken from a photograph, and the artist was instructed to produce a border. No wonder that the whole design lacks balance.

LLYODS IN CANADA.

The growth of the great joint-stock banks in England has been an outstanding feature of the financial developments of the last few years. But now they are invading other countries. It is understood that a change in the Articles of Association has been made to enable Lloyds Bank to do business in Canada. The Canadian banking system necessarily differs in some respects from that adopted in th this country; but one suspects, that Lloyds, which has grown amazingly during the last decade, will soon acclimatise itself in the Dominion. One will be curious to see if the example is followed.

A CHANGE IN TACTICS.

There is a rumour going about that payment of members is to be dropped for the present year, in order to provide more satisfactory terms for medical attendance under the Insurance Bill. The Government will do wisely if they take this course. If the country has any opinion at all about payment of members, it opposes the idea; the Labour and Irish members are dead against it. On the other hand it is rapidly becoming evident that the Insurance Bill will be unworkable if the medical profession maintains its present attitude.

FINANCING THE BILLS.

"Four hundred a year for ourselves and six shillings a head for the doctors" would not be a very good electioneering cry for the Radical parts. But if the Government intend to bring in their Home Rule Bill next year, as it at present believed to be their intention, payment of members may still have to wait. It is common knowledge that Irish finance presents a good many difficulties; and the generous wedding present which Mr. Redmond suggested that England should make to Ireland on that occasion may once more swallow up the private member's eight pounds a week.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Attendance at gala performances seems to be an expensive business. The recent performance was followed by quiet a little crop of announcements of lost jewels. That jewels, so lavishly worn, should be lost is not surprising; but that they should not be found is, in the circumstances, rather strange. The audiences at gala performances should be above suspicion. It seems reasonable to assume that the jewels were lost after their owners had left the opera house.

CHEAPSIDE AND PAGHANTRY.

Cheapside, which was omitted from the Royal route was favoured a week later on June 23 when the King and Queen went to the Guildhall. From the earliest times pageantry has played its part in this important thoroughfare. The earliest civic show of which there is any record took place in 1236, when Henry III. and Queen Eleanor went from the City to Westminster, escorted by four hundred mounted citizens in silk robes, and each carrying a gold or silver cup in token of the priviledge granted to the Lord Mayor of acting as butler at the Coronation of the Sovereign.

PAGEANT OF 1616.

One of the finest pageants ever seen in Cheapside was that of 1616, devised by Anthony Munday. The first scene represented a Dutch fishing boat on wheels, bearing at its head and on its mast the insignia of the Fishmongers' Company—St. Peter's keys and two arms supporting a crown. This was followed by other cars of the City Companies, the centre one being a magnificent car drawn by two mermen and two mermaids. In the centre of the car sat Richard II., with a guardian angel defending his crown; below the Royal virtues, Truth Virtue, Equity, and Conscience, beat down Treason and Mutiny; while Justice, Law, Authority, Vigilance, Peace, Plenty, and Discipline defended the King.

LORD MAYOR'S PRIVILEGE.

Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, when, as Lord Mayor of the City of London, he walked on June 30 in front of the King at St. Paul's, immediately after the Prince of Wales, carried the City Sceptre, which attests that he is entitled to take precedence of all other subjects within that jurisdiction. A portrait was in existence not many years ago—and may be still—of Sir Allen Cotton, who was Lord Mayor at the crowning of Charles I., painted in commemoration of his attendance on that occasion which shows him in full official costume, bearing his Sceptre. Lord Mayor Thorp, who carried the same emblem when George IV. was crowned, likewise was painted into Sir George Naylor's superb picture of that gorgeous event.

CORONATION ODES.

The Coronation has produced its usual harvest of odes, good bad, and indifferent, which if they be not read, will find their place in the British Museum, to the puzzlement of future historian. The public does not realise how many Coronation poets there are, but the following figures might give some idea of the number. At King Edward's Coronation a certain magazine offered prizes for the best odes, and 1,047 were sent in. They came from Great Britain and Ireland 641, Canada 91, New Zealand 71, Victoria 59, India 33, Leeward Islands 24, New South Wales 20, South Australia 14, Jamaica 13, Cape Colony 11, Tasmania 11, Trinidad 10, Newfoundland 8, Queensland 5, Ceylon 4, France 4, Barbados 3, Western Australia 2, Windward Isles 2, and Italy 2. The United States, sent one ode, and so did Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Hongkong, British Honduras, Burma, the Malay States, and Norfolk Island.

SIR ANDREW JUDD.

Sir Andrew Judd, whose memory was toasted in solemn silence at the annual dinner of the Old Tonbridgians in mail week, was the "pious founder" of Tonbridge School. The school was founded in 1553, and Sir Andrew on his death, five years later, left property in the neighbourhood of King's Cross in trust to a clerk named Smythe, to be devoted to the maintenance and education of the sons of merchants in the town of Tonbridge. Sir Andrew was Master of the Skinners' Company in his time, and the School Governors are still members of that ancient corporation.

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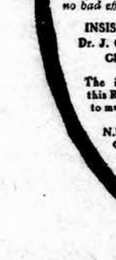

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND
TONIC WINE.

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.
It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.
Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'VANA.'
It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.
Of all Chemists
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
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An Ideal Restorative

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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*; DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

DUSART'S SYRUP
ROBUST YOUTH
LEADS TO
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

NB! I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia; Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loss, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless appliations which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RESTORATIVE POWERS and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and persistent COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram, Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

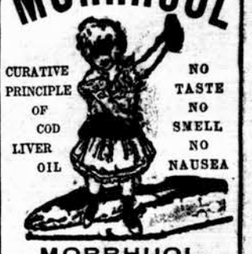
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1909.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL



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NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

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